BOMBAY COURIER.

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been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to publish them to the BOMBAY COURIER meant and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such and Regulations have a reference

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That Tenders will be received by Clerk to His Majesty's Justices at his e, No. 2 Nesbitt row, on the 1st of ch next from all persons wishing to tract for keeping in repair the Streets the Fort, and the Public roads within e Limits of the Town of Bombay for the ace of On year and Two years, commening from the 1st of April next.

Also for the Following Works.

Cleaning all the side Gutters, and preving at all times their cleanliness, and at of the made roads outside the Fort.

Cleaning all the covered Drains and four tchpools within the Fort.

Cleaning the Cross Drains outside the in number 240, also five Cesspools he co ereto.

ain Drains ry Kilns, y Bazar, t Bridge

October from the dates aforesaid on al- the main road from Baboola to Burr Chowkey.

from the dates aforesaid on ys, the road from Baboola tank he Limit stone, near Matter wkey.

rom the dates aforesaid, Bombay Green past Saint ch through the Fort Gate to y's statue.

om the dates aforsaid, the he Esplanade irgaum.

foresaid, on Portuguese one near

અખતો•કરવા•શાકુ•શરવે•લોકો•રાજી•કશે તેનાં•પરપોજલો•નંબર ૨ નીશબીટ•રો• વાલી•ંડીશ • મેજેશ્ટીશ • જશ્ટીશનાં• કલારકની•આરીશમાં•તારીખ ૧ લી• માચ્ય•આવતા•મહીનાંનીએનેક્રીને•લેશે*

તે•શાઠે•કેઠબ•કકેલાં•કામોબી

બાજુની•શેરી•ગટરો•શાપ્ત•કરવી•તથા કમેશાં•શાપ્ત•રાખવી•તથા•તે•શાઠે•બાકાર કોટનાં•બાંધેલા•રશતાબી•શાપ્ત•રાખવાક

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કર•પાણી•શીપવુ *

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ની•તારીખો•પરમાંણે•બુંબજ ાટ•ઠામશ•નામનાં•અંગરેજ વુ•તે•કોટનાં•દરવાજામાંથી ીનુ•પુતલુકે•તાંકાં•શુધી રીપવુ *

•તારીખો•પરમાંણે•આકાબં તા•કુપર•તે•કાંપનાં•મેદાંન મનાં•પરંગીનાં•દેવલ•શુધી •

વુ *

લી•તારીખો•પરમાંણે • ગીર નાં•દેવલથીતે•શેકેરની•કુદનાં • શંકરશેઠનાં•આગાલચે• દાકાડોને•આંતરે•રશતા•

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પરપોજલનુ•પરતાકીકુ•ગીઆ•કાગલમાં• કરીને•મોકોરબંદ•પાબ્લા•પોકોરનાં•કલાક ૪ નાંબઅગર•તેની•અગાકુ•કુપર•કકેબે• કાકાડેમોકલવાં•તથા•શરવે•બોકો•પરપોજલ આપનારે•ઈશ•મેજેશ્ટીશ•જશ્ટીશનાં• શાકેબો•આગલ•તેને•બીજે•દાકાડે•બપોર નાં•આવી•કાજર•થવુ *

કરએક•પરપોજલ•રદ•કરવાનુ•કારણ• કેકેશે•નકી *

ઈશ•મેજેશ્ટીશ•જશ્ટીશનાં•કુબંમથી

ખી—નીટન

કલારક.

શ્રી•ચુંબજ•નંબર ૨ જો•નીશબીટરો તા• ૧૦ મી•કેબરવારી ૧૮૩૧ *

ખબર દિલ્હી જાતે

મુંબઈ યેથીલ કિલ્યાતીલ મોહલે વ શહરાચે હદિતીલ સરકારિ રસ્ત્યે યાચે મરામતીચા વ ખાલી લિહિલે લી કામેં યાચા મખતા યેતે અપરિ લ મહિન્યાચી તારિખ ૧ પાસુન ય કવર્ષ કીંવા દોનવર્ષીચે મુદતિચા ક રાયાસ ઈછીત અસતિલ ત્યાચા પ્રપો જળ હીસ મ્યાજીષ્ટિસ જેસ્ટિસચા કા ર્ક યાચે હાફીસ નંબર ૨ નિસ્બીટ રો મધ્યે આહે તેથે તારિખ ૧ માર્ચ યેતે મહિન્યાચે રોજી યેઈલ

મદરહુ કામાચા તપસીલ

બાજુચે ગટર સગળે સાફ કરાવે વ હમેશા સાફ ઠેવાવે વ ત્યાબરાબ ર કોટાબાહેર ંલેલે રસ્ત્ય હિ બર તળ્યાચ્યા ટાંક્યા ૫ વ ત્યાચે ઢા કલેલે ગટર સાફ કરાવે

કાપાચે મૈદાનાપાસૂન તે કુંભારા વે મટયાપર્યંત વ ચુન્યાચે મટયાચે હારિપાસૂન તે મેંડીબાજાર પર્યંતવ મેંડિબારાપાસૂન તે ઉંકલરોડચેપહી લે પુલપર્યંત મોટે ગટર સાફ કરા વે વ ફુટલેંતુટલેં ચાંગલેં કરાવે

મેંડિબાજારચે વ ભોઈવાડ્યાચે તિ સરે વોકિવે વ મીર્જાંતેલી યાચે વો કીંતલે હે તિન ગટર સાફ કરાવે

પાલવાચે દરવાડ્યા પાસૂન તે બા બુળ્યાવે તળ્યાપર્યંત મોટયા રસ્ત્યા વર દરરોજ તારિખ ૧ અપ્રીલ પા સૂન તે તારિખ ૧૦ જૂનપર્યંતવ તા રિખ ૧ અકટોબર પાસૂન તે તારી ખ ૧ અપ્રીલ સન ૧૮૩૨ પર્યંત પા ણી સીંપાવે

સદરહુ તારિખે પ્રમાણે બાબુળ્યા વે તળ્યા પાસૂન તે બરચે ચૌકી પ ર્યંત મોઠે રસ્ત્યાવર યેક દિવસ આ ડ પાણી સિંપાવે

સદરહુ તારિખે પ્રમાણે બાબુળ્યા વે તળ્યાપાસૂન તે શહરચે હદિચા ખણેચાધોંડા માતારપાખાડીચેચૌકી જવળ આહે ત્યાપર્યંત રસ્ત્યાવર પા ણી યકદિવસ આડ સીંપાવેં

સદરહુ તારિખે પ્રમાણે મુંવઈ મીં નપાસૂન તે શેન્ટઢામસ ઈમેજાચે દે વળાપર્યંત જાવે તેથુન કોટાચે દર વાડ્યાતૂંન લાડવેલિસ્લીચી તસ્બાર પર્યંત દરરોજ પાણી સીંપાવેં

સદરહુ તારિખે પ્રમાણે માહાલક્ષુ મીચારસ્તા કાપાચે મૈદાનાપાસૂનતેગી રગાંવચે ફિરંગ્યાચે દેવળાપર્યંત પા ણી સીંપાવે

સદરહુ તારિખે પ્રમાણે ગીરગાંવ ચે ફીરંગ્યાચે દેવળાપાસૂન તે શહર ચે હદિચા ખુણેચાધોંડા જગંનાથ સં કરસેટચે દેવળાજવળ ત્યાપર્યંતં ર સ્ત્યાવર યકદિવસ આડ પાણી સીં પાવે

સદરહુ તારિખે પ્રમાણે ગીરગાંવ ચે ફીરંગ્યાચે દેવળાપાસૂન તે શહર ચે હદિચા ખુણેચાધોંડા ચૌપાટિચે ચૌકિજવળ આહે ત્યાપર્યંત રસ્ત્યા વર યકદિવસ આડ પાણી સીંપાવેં

સદરહુ તારિખે પ્રમાણે પાલવાચે દરવાડ્યાંતૂન તે પાલવાચે ધક્યાપ ર્યંત દરરોજ પાણી સીંપાવે

પ્રપોજળાંત સદરહુ કામે કરાવયા ર દરયક વર્ષાચા યકંદર ત્યા કડોચીવગા

केलें असें सुपरईन टेनडेनटचे खा
तरदारिचें सटीफीकेट आणिले आ
स्ता दरमहिन्यास ऐवज पगार क
रतील. ह्या करण्यांत अंतर पडुल्या
स १४ दिवसाचे मुदतीची नोटिस
लिहुन पाठवितील त्यानंतर मराम
त व याखेरिज काम करावें लाग
ल्यास मखतेदाराचे खर्चातून करती
ल

सुपरईनटेनडेनटचे खातर दारो
चे मरामत व साफ करणे व पाणी
सिंपण्याबाबद मखते दाराने स्वतां
रूपये ५००० राची जामीनगी द्या
वी व दोन जामिन त्यांचे नाव प्र
पोजकांत त्याहावें तो दरएक जा
मीन रूपये ५००० राचा द्यावा ला
गेल. सामान किती लागेल व त्याचा
सुमार किती त्याची बातमी असावी
असल्यास सुपरईनटेनडेनट याजक
डेस गेल्यास मिळेल

प्रपोजळ दुसरे कागदांत भिडुन
मोहर करून सदरहु तारिखेस ति
सरे प्रहरि वरें ४ अगर त्याचे पु
र्वि पाठउन द्यावा व प्रपोजळ देणा
र सर्व ले[illegible]ाहि दुसरे दिवस
दोन[illegible]समेजेस्टीस जेस्टीस
चे साहेबा जवळ येउन स्वता हजि
र व्हावे

प्रपोजळ रद करतिल त्याचे का
रण सांगणार नाहीत

हिसमेजिस्टीस जस्टीसचे हुकमाने
बि नोटन
क्लार्क

मुंबई नंबर २ निस्बीट रो
तारिख १० फेब्रीवारि सन १८३१

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN ---That at 12 o'Clock on Monday the 14th Instant, will be sold by Public Auction at this Office, one Arab Horse, and a few other articles on the Hon'ble Company's accounts.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. C. BRUCE,
General Pay Master.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL PAY OFFICE.
11th February, 1831. [401]

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,--That the Assessor's Books of Assessment for the year 1831-32 upon the Houses within the Limits of the Town of Bombay, will lie open to the public inspection at the Assessment Collector's Office in Nesbitt Row, for one month from this date; during which period, and no longer, appeals will be received.

B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.
Bombay, 2d February, 1831. [412]

આ•સબેઆથી•ખબર • આપીએચજે •
શ્રી•મુમબજ•શેકેરની•હદમાંનાં•ઘરોનાં•
દાકશ•બાબત•સને ૧૮૩૧ તથા ૧૮૩૨ મુ
દતર•મીશતર•નોટન•શાકેબ•જે•કાલ•
દાકશનાં•પકાશા • વધુલ•કરેછે • તેની •
આકીશમાં•શ્રી•કોટ•મધે•નીશબીજતને•
રશતે•કુથાડુ•રાખુછે•આજ•દનથી•માશ ૧
એક•શુધી•જેકોજને•તપાશવું • કોયેતે •
તાંહાં•જજને•તપાશે•અને • એ • બાબે•
પોતાની•અરજ•કરવીકોયેતો•તે•મુદતમાં
કરે—મુદત•પછે•શાંભલવાનો•નથી
તા• ૨ જાનેબરવા[illegible]

LOST, a few days ago on the road from Mazagon to the Fort, a small parcel in a paper envelope, addressed to "Mrs. Norris, Bombay."

Whoever will bring the same to the office of the Bombay Courier Newspaper will be handsomely rewarded. [430]

Bombay, 12th February, 1831.

શ્રી•માજગાંમથીતે•કોટ•શુધી•રશતા•
મધે•કાગલમા•વીટેલો•નાનો•પડીકો ૧
થોડા•દાડા•થમા•ખોવાએંકે•તે • કુપર •
શરનામુ•મીશતરીશ•નારીશ•શાકેબ•શ્રી
મુંબઇ•કરી•લખુછે *

માટે•જેકોઇ•શખશ•તે•પડીકો•કોરીએર
આકીશ•મધે•લાવે•તે•ઘણીને•શાકુ•ઇનામ
મલશે—તારીખ ૭ કેબરવારી•શને ૧૮૩૧
અંગરેજી *

ADVERTISEMENT.---Mr. W. JARDINE, begs to acquaint the public that he will commence conveying passengers from Panwell to Poonah and vice versa from the 25th Inst. on the following terms.

Each Passenger Inside, Bombay Rs. 40 or Poonah Rs. 42.

Outside Do. 15 Do. to be paid in advance. Each passenger will be allowed to take with him 9lbs. of Baggage.

No extra charge will be made for children under 8 years of age, provided no passenger brings more than one.

Owing to the non-completion of the new road on the Bhore Ghaut; two Palanquins with bearers will be stationed at Dapoo and two at Kandalla, for the convey[illegible] of Ladies and Invalid passengers up [illegible] down the Ghaut; quiet horses being st[illegible] tioned for the same purpose for Gentlemen, where no Ladies or Invalids offer. Gentlemen will be accommodated in Palanquins if they prefer it; this will entail no extra charge on the passengers.

A reasonable deduction will be made on the engagement by any individual of a whole carriage. Say 20 per cent. Passengers will be accommodated to Kandalla at the following rates.

From Panwell to Kandalla 25 Rs.
„ Poona to Do. 30 Do.

Intending passengers will be pleaseed to register their names at the Booking Office at Panwell, or at the Poonah Post Office respectively, as they may be situated, one day's previous notice being given of the number of seats and the description of Vehicle they may require.

The Vehicles to be run are a Social[illegible] Shigrampoe, Buggies and a Carriag[illegible] peculiar construction, capable of acc[illegible] dating three passengers with co[illegible] the completion of the new [illegible] Bhore Ghaut, two substanti[illegible] Mail Coaches will regular[illegible] Panwell and Poonah, whe[illegible] will be framed and prom[illegible] ob ervance of passengers, [illegible] given of the time of starting [illegible] in which the journey may [illegible] The rates of conveyance [illegible] after the new road is compl[illegible] encouragement received b[illegible] render such a measure p[illegible] soliciting the patronage of th[illegible] undertaking, Mr. J. begs to [illegible] no pa n will be spa ed [illegible] se ure them ev ry comfo[illegible] ence.

131

PURSUANT to an [illegible] Court of Chancery [illegible] TUDER *v.* PAULETT, [illegible] MATTHEW TUDER, lat[illegible] George in the East Indies, [illegible] sed, who died in the Month [illegible] 1794, at Fort Saint George, a[illegible] by their Solicitor, on or before [illegible] of August, 1831, to come in an[illegible] Debts before JAMES TROW[illegible] of the Masters of the said Cou[illegible] bers in Southampton Build[illegible] Lane, London, or in defau[illegible] will be peremptorily exclu[illegible] the said order.

WHIT[illegible]
[420] *Linc*[illegible]

PURSUANT [illegible] Court of C[illegible] TUDER *v.* PAU[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, [illegible] a House with its ground situate[illegible] out the Fort of Bombay in an Oart[illegible] Coombhartookda belonging to [illegible] Gunput, wherein Savetriboy wi[illegible] Dadjee Gunput is at present resid[illegible] person or persons that shall lend any m[illegible] the said Sarutriboy by way of mort[illegible] the said House he or they will be exp[illegible] the benefit of such mortgage.

जाहिर खबर

खबर दिल्हीजाते ऐसीजे [illegible] बाहेर वाडि बनाम कुभार तुक[illegible] स्यांत घर एक जमीनीसुध्दा भाड[illegible] पतचे आहे त्यांत दादजी गणपत[illegible] बिधवा स्त्री सावीत्रिबाई हालि [illegible] हात आहे त्या घरावर हरकोणी त[illegible] क अगर लोकानी सावीत्रिबाई[illegible] घरावर गाहाणावीसि रूपये देति[illegible] त्याचा दावा या घरावर चालणा[illegible] नाहि

ADV[illegible]

APP[illegible] [illegible] at Bomb[illegible] and Tes[illegible]

[illegible] serving the right of the other [illegible] come in and prove the same. [illegible] co cerned are hereby app[illegible] Dated 10th February, 1831.

E. C[illegible]

[388]

ADVERTISEM[illegible]

APPLICATION havin[illegible] the Supreme Court o[illegible] Bombay, that letters of ad[illegible] all and Singular the Goods, C[illegible] and Credits of Samuel Stalk[illegible] ed late [illegible] of His [illegible] Will [illegible] anne[illegible] fith[illegible]

LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS IN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

1 Mr. James Heap Qr. Mr. Serjeant 2d Regt. N. I.
1 Sorabjee Doraljee Parsee, Courier Office.
1 Hormasjee Sett, Treasurer and Accountant.
1 Kavosjee Framjee Tullabe formerly belonging to the Military Board.
1 Captain W. Rose.
2 Sr. Gonsalo Miguel J. de Mello.
1 Ensign J. Hall 3d Regt. N. I.
1 Mr. John Deadman chief officer on board the Ship Newton.
1 Lieut. Charles Prior, Adj. 6th Regt. Bengal N. I.
1 Mr. P. Steir officer, ship Milford.
1 Nanjee Jannan Esq. Beebie Ross Ghant.
1 Messrs. Ardseer Rustomjee and Co.
1 Cursetjee Framjee Esq. (news paper).
1 Aga Aley Marrahgery at Chole.
1 Bazendjee Coverjee.
1 Mrs. Creedye.
1 Mr. Ja. Joale at Col. Hough.
1 Jsmaljee Alleybhoy.
1 Gopenath R. P.
1 Saik Ramally Caver.
1 Shack Zhyas Residence.
1 Mulleck Uneer care of Capt. Ramsey.
1 Guzratt Letter.
1 Persian Letter.

F. BOURCHIER.
Post Mr. General.

BOMBAY,
GL. POST OFFICE.
February 11th 1831. [402]

LIST OF UNCLAIMED EUROPE LETTERS IN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

1 Mr. William Stewart, 3d Officer Ship Cumberland.
1 Corporal John Channing Green, 1st Company of Artillery.

F. BOURCHIER,
Post Master General.

BOMBAY.
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Feb. 11th, 1831. [400]

ANY Person or Persons willing to supply the Queen's Royals with good Tea, Coffee and Sugar for twelve Months, of which samples will be required to send Tenders to Lieut. and Quarter Master Jenkins on or before the 20th Instant. No Tenders will be received after that day.

By Order of the Commanding Officer,
DAVID JENKINS,
Lieut. and Quart. Mast. Queen's Royals.
Colaba, 10th February, 1831. [391]

FOR SALE.---At the Native Education Society's Rooms, the Hindoostanee Translation of Tytler's Elements of General History, in 3 volumes, neatly printed and well bound. Price 25 Rupees per Copy. [397] *Bombay, 10th February*, 1831.

NOTICE.---The Public are hereby informed, t[illegible] have authorized Mr. Patrick St[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

ON Wednesday next, the 16th Inst.—FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms to close an account, a few six dozen Chests of Pittman and Hullock's English Claret, several sets of Brass Mounted Carriage and Buggy Harness, sets of Horse Clothing, Stable collars, Blankets, Flannel, Camphor, Oil, Books, and a great variety of other Articles; at Noon any Horses, Carriages, &c that may offer. [390]

ON Wednesday the 2d of March.—At noon, FRITH BOMANJEE and Co. will sell by public auction, (unless previously sold) the following, Horses, Calculated for he Turf, the property of a Gentleman reducing his stud:

Methodist a Nutmeg Grey, rising five years old, 14 7/8 high, Rupees 2000.

Mountebank, a Roan Grey, 6 years old 14 Hds. high, Rupees 1000.

A Grey Maiden, 6 years old, 14 1 high, Rupees 10 0.

A Bay Maiden, rising 6 years old, 14 4/8, Rupees 5 0.

A Grey maiden 6 years old 13-2½ Rupees 700

The Horses may be seen on a short notice being previously given. [405]

NOTIFICATION.—An elegant Copper bottomed Sunder boat for sale. Enquire of Mr. John Pereira at Messrs. Frith Bomanjee's Office.

Bombay, 10*th Februbry* 1831. [389]

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.—Have for sale, Benares illustrated in a Series of Drawings by Jas. Prinsep Esq. F R. S Price per copy 18 Rupees.

Also,—An account of Steam Vessels and of proceedings connected with steam Navigation in India, compiled by G. A Prinsep, Price 15 Rupees per Copy. [404]

SALE BY AUCTION.—BECK & Co. on Tuesday next the 15th current, will offer for public Sale and dispose of, chiefly without limit. the following assortment of Goods viz. excellent China Silk Dresse, China Color boxes complete, black bead Necklaces, and Bracelets, Bamboo blinds, the remains of a Piece of Ironmongery, comprising Chains. Cork screws, Drawer Handles, Escutcheons, Curry Combs, a few Pairs Plated Candle-Sticks, a great variety of Cut and plain Glass Ware, Setts of Tumblers, Goblets, Wine Glasses, Wine Coolers, Finger Cups, Dishes, Pint and Quart Decanters, Cut Bottoms, and Hanging Lamps, a few Sets of China Pictures framed, 2 Sets of Harness Traces, Travelling Bags, China Crape white Silk Hats, a few pairs Rockingham Boots, Wines and Liquors, a variety of useful household Furniture and at 1 P. M. a few Saddle, and Harness Horses.

Forbes Street, 12*th Feb.* 1831.

[redacted]AND CO.—Have lately received for sale on commission the undermentioned Goods well worthy of attention.

[redacted]t Gold Repeater, by A. Webster, that cost the Proprietor a Guinea, since, one hundred pounds, Bengal Down Tippets, a varied assortment of Millinery and Waist Ribbands, China Ware, consisting of Tea, Coffee, and Milk Pots, Muffeneers, Mustard Pots, Bottle Stands, Mugs, Tankards, &c.—Liquor, and Glasses of sizes, Wall Shades, and Mantals, French and English Decanters, and a small invoice of very handsome Ware, highly meriting the attention of persons returning to England, viz. as follows, viz. Tea Caddies of Rosewood, Backgammon boards, Ladies work Tables, with and without Stands, Round and Square Tops, Card and Counter Tables, Toys, Jop Stick and Stands, Chairs, and at Bamboo Blinds.

Bombay, 12*th Feb* .831. [399]

[redacted]DVERTISEMENT.

[redacted]IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public, that the late Moroba [redacted]l in his life time, advertized [redacted] in the Courier of the 14th [redacted], that all that part of the Hill [redacted]nd House, &c. although stood [redacted]f his third son Gunputrow, [redacted]operty of the said Gunput[redacted]t it belonged to him, the said [redacted]utjee, and that no person [redacted]nce [redacted]oroje[redacted] [redacted]M[redacted]

putjee if offered by any of my sons, named Dadoba Morojee, Hurrychund Morojee, or Gunputrow Morojee. If any one after this notice attempt to purchase or take in mortgage without my consent and that of my three sons abovenamed, it shall be considered as null and void.

Bombay, 11*th February*, 1831. [393]

[redacted]

ક

મણીર ચેઘર

ઙર્ંઽ મણીર ચેઘર ચેતો કેં ીીે ર્ેંઽ્ઘષ્ઘછી ર્ેંઽ્ઘેઽ ગપાઽત ી યાપી ીીર્ંત ક્ષઙતાં ર્ેંઽીણર્ ચે તાો ૧૪ ઘગઽ ઙઘ ૧૮૩૦ ચે ઘચેઘગીત મણીર ર્ેંઽેંી ડોંગર્ ૧ ઘમઽ ઘડપ ઘ ઘર્ ઘગેરે ીીઘ ણી ીીળઽત ચઙા તીઽઘ ઊીઽ ઘ ઽત ગપાઽતઽપ યાચે ઽપર્ ઘ ે ઘરંગે તી ીીળઽત ત્યાપી ચઙ્ંે ી ચઙી ક્ષતાંપી ઘછે તીપર્ ર્ંે ી ર્ી ગપાઽતઽપ યાઙ ેંેી ે ે ્યપુપ ર્ેંઽેંઘગપાઽતી યાપી મણીર ચેઘર્ ીીઉ ેંેતી ઘપી ર્ે ર્ેંઽ ગપાઽતી ર્ેંઽ્ઘષ્ઘછી ઽઘ ્યાંતર્ યાચ ઊીઽઘ ઊીઽ ઙી શ્રેઢ ર્ેંઽેંી યાણે તાો ૧ ઘચવે ઘર્ ૭ઘ ૧૮૩૦ ચે ંેંીણર્ ઘચે ઘગીત પ્રઘઢ ર્ેંઽે ઘછેંી ર્ેંઽ્ઘઽપ ી ર્ેંઽેંઘ ગજાઽતી યાચે ઽપ ીીઽઽતીપર્ ઘઽચઘાપ ઘછે યાપ્ર ઙરે ઘપ ર્ેંઽ ઘ્યા ઽર્ ગોણીઘ ઘઽી ઽરઽતીઘર્ ર્ેંઽેંઘ ગપા ઽતી યાપી ર્ેંઽ્ઘઽપછી ઽઘજીર્ યાપી મૃત્યુપત્ર ર્ેંઽે ઘ ે ાચે ંેંડીણીઽ ્યપણે પુરપ ી ઽત્રાંત ઘઽ્ઘઽ ઘચેત્યાર્ ણી ્ઘ ઘછે ત્યા ઘરઙ્ઘજીઽઘ ઘઽી ંેં ્ઘ ્ઘ ઽપ્ર ઽરઽ ેંડીર્ં ઘશારી યાચે ઘઙીનત ચેઘેઽ ઘઽીણઘઽ્ઘ ેતાં ણી ર્ેંઽ્ઘઽપછી ઽઘજીર્ યાં ચી ીીઘણી ઽઘીીઽઽત ઘગેરે ે ઘછે ાચ્યા તીઽ ઙાીદેયા ઘઙણ્યા ઽરઽ ઘઙે તીની ઊીઽની ઘ્યાપે ત્યા ઙ ઘઽઉ ંેંઘઽ ઽપાઽ ીતે ણી ઘઙે તીઽ ઊીઽ ઘણેંઘ ર્ેંઽેંી ઘ ઘછીંે ઙ ર્ેંઽેંી ઘ ગણાઽતઽપ ર્ેંઽેંે ી ઘછેત ત્યાંઊીઽ ઽણી ર્ેંઽ્ઘઽપ ી ઽઘજીર્ યાચી ઙઙરક ીીઽઽત ણ ંીપ ત્યાછેંી ઽણી ઽઘેંેત ંીપ ગાઙણ ેંીતીઽ નર ર્ેંઽ ેંીછી ંીપ ગાઙણ ેંી[redacted]

REGISTER[redacted] Coelho, begs [redacted] has assumed charge [redacted] from the late Superinten[redacted] henceforth conduct it on his own [redacted] on the usual terms. The Office is [redacted] moved to Meadow street next door to [redacted] shop of Meyajee Ahmedboy.

☞ As the advertiser has no means of making advances to servants, Gentlemen at outstations are requested to accompany each order for a servant with a small remittance including the fee.

Bombay, 11*th February*, 1831. [392]

MR. DURAND has the honour to inform the gentry of Bombay, that he will continue for a short time only, to give lessons in the French language, on his usual moderate terms. Any application made at the Courier Office, or at his residence on the Esplanade, near the Parsee well, will be duly attended to. 11th February, 1831. [396]

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. Shotton and Co., a few Cases of well flavored St. George's Claret received from Messrs. Lafeune, Prinsing and Co. of Bordeaux, at Rupees 16 per dozen. [411] *Bombay*, 11*th February*, 1831.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. Shotton and Co. a few of John Manton and Son Patent Detonating double barrelled Guns (received direct from the makers) in Mahogany cases, completely furnished with apparatus Price 700 Rupees each.

Also a pair of Patent self priming Pistols in Mahogany case, complete, by the same maker, Price Rupees 500, and a quantity of waterproof Copper Caps, Price 15 Rupees per thousand. [410] *Bombay*, 11*th February*, 1831.

WANTED.—A few intelligent Lads as Apprentices to a respectable profession. Apply at the Courier Office. [431]

JUST PUBLISHED

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR, FOR 1831.

(CORRECTED TO THE 31ST. DEC.)

CONTENTS.—Part 1st. A Perpetua, Register. Description of Bombay illustrated with Lithographic drawings of different public buildings. Chronicle of Occurrences during the year 1830.—ALMANAC FOR 1831. Tables of the Equation of Time, Sun's Right Ascension and Declinations Latitudes and Longitudes of Port, and Places on the Malabar and Coromandel Coasts; A Polymetrical Table, Heights of the Principal Mountains and Edifices; Altitudes of Places in the Deccan; Tables of Specific Gravities, and of the value of Annuities on a single life.

Part 2d.—Regulations for the receipt and delivery of Gunpowder; Post Office, Custom House, Civil, Military, Naval, and Shipping Regulations; Regulations of the Naval Fund; Table of Precedence in India; Govt. Loan Regulations; Tables for covering Bombay into Sicca rupees, and vice versa; Stamp regulations Abstracts of Rules, Ordinances and Regulations of Govt.; Tables of Coins, Weights and Measures; of fees in the Supreme Court of Judicature, and of Ecclesiastical fees; Miscellaneous Naval information.

Part 3d.—The Civil List, Army List, and Naval List, with Indices.

Part 4th.—List of the Governors of Bombay from 1665 to the present time, the Royal family, the King's Ministers, The Board of Controul, The Court of Directors, Governments of India and the Colonies to the Eastward of the Cape, Residents at Foreign Courts the King's Naval Establishment in the East Indies, Supreme Court of Judicature, Court of Requests, Insolvent Debtor's Court, Police, His Majesty's Justices, Ecclesiastical Establishments, Literary Society, Education and Native Education Society, Auxiliary Bible and other Societies, High[redacted] East Indian Amelioration [redacted] and Horticultural [redacted]ty; Royal Asiatic [redacted]Ships, Account [redacted]ieties—

[redacted]E COM[redacted] claims on [redacted]ested to for[redacted]t to Messrs. [redacted]or before 1st Pro[redacted] [redacted]te the accounts of the Society [redacted]be finally closed.

[418] *Bombay*, 12*th February*, 1831.

TO BE LET.—A Commodious and upper roomed house, situated at Mazagon.

Ditto ditto within the Fort in Church lane. For further particulars apply to Dadabhoy Pestonjee in the Fort. [419] *Bombay*, 12*th February*, 1831.

NO. XI. OF THE SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in a few days.—CONTENTS.—1. Sport near Gorruckpore.—2. Road match at Bangalore.—3. Snipe Shooting in the Concan.—4. Another day with the Nuggur pack.—5. Tour by Nosing Tom.—6. Scale of weights for Whim Plates suggested.—7. On Arab Stallions by S. Y. S.—8. The Fort Adjutant's Mark.—9. Hubbeeb ul Hissan on the diseases of horses and their remedies.—10. "Jactans versus Hokey Pokey," a Sporting trial. 11. Coursing Antelopes with Grey hounds.—12. The Deesa Meeting.

RACING CALENDAR.—Poonah, Surat, Hajeepore, Deesa, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Benares, and other races. [426]

FOR SALE.—At the Courier Office

Bombay Calendars for 1830 and 1831	5 0 0
Indian Calendar for 1831	2 2 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,	0 2 0
Ditto Interest Bonds,	0 2 0
Do. Policies,	1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,	0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,	0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,	0 2 0
Plans of the Island,	1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary	5 0 0
Insolvent Debtors' Act	3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, COPPER PLATE PRINTING neatly executed on moderate terms. [427]

For Passage to London.

THE fine Barque "MORNING STAR;" of 300 tons, G. ADLER, Commander. Has a poop containing good accommodations for passengers, and will sail for the above port about the 20th instant.—Apply to Captain Adler at the office of Messrs. FORBES and Co. where plans of the Ca[redacted] [408] *Bom*[redacted]

FOR SALE[redacted] Messrs REMING[redacted] CO. A few three Dozen Cases [redacted]ely superior CLARET received direct from Mr. B. PHELAN, of *Bourdeaux*, at Rs. 25 per Dozen. [407]

For Freight or Passage to London.

THE well known fast sailing ship, BOLTON, JOHN CLARKSON, Commander, expected here early in February. For Particulars apply to Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO. [422]

For Passage to the Cape of Good Hope and London.

THE ship CHARLES KERR, of 550 tons, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon This Ship is expected in Feb and will be dispatched in all March. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO [423]

For passage to Liverpool.

The new British built Ship "BRUNSWICK" of 500 tons, G. G. ROSINDALE, commander, will sail for Liverpool direct early in March, and is fitted up expressly for passengers.

Apply to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co. or to Capt. ROSINDALE at their Office where plans of the Vessel may be seen.

Bombay, 12*th February*, 1831. [424]

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 5*th February*, 1831.

No. 65, The Governor in Council has had under his consideration a correspondence between Brigadier General B. Kennett Commanding the Northern Division of the Army, through the Acting Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the Division, and Captain Rankin, the Pay Master of the same Division the subject of Captain Rankin's refusal to place [redacted] Major, at Baroda in charge of the Pay [redacted] station [redacted] Govern[redacted]

seizing dis…
each Reg…
Battalion of …
for each Troo…
the same to two…

No 67. At the … Commanding the Forc… are made in the Regiment of Artillery.

Lieutenant W. T. Whitlie to be Adjutant and Qu… Master to the Details in Guzerat vice Coghlan proceeding to Europe.

Lieutenant E. R. Prother to be Adjutant to the Golundauze Battalion, Vice Whitlie.

Second Lieutenant T. Gaisford to be Interpreter to the Horse Brigade, vice Pemberton deceased.

No 68. At the recommendation of the Officer Commanding the Forces, the following temporary arrangements are confirmed.

Major C. Payne, of the 16 Regiment Native Infantry to assume the Command of the Troops at Borada as the Senior Officer, from the date of his return to the station.

Ensign H. Ash, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter to the left Wing of the 5th Regiment of Light Cavalry, Hursole, from the 13 November last.

Ensign J. Anderson, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry to be Acting Adjutant to a Detachment which marched from Poona on requisition duty on the 12th ultimo, consisting of 300 Rank and File.

No. 69. The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty, without prejudice to their Rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Surgeon T. P. Weeks, Medical Establishment, Assistant Surgeon R. Frith, Ditto.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 28th January, 1831.

No. 70. The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased by a resolution passed in the Financial Department, to permit Major John Hawkins, the Mint Engineer, to proceed to Sea with leave of absence for twelve months for the recovery of his health; and to place Lieutenant F. McGillivray, in charge of the Office of Mint Engineer.

No. 71. The following arrangements made by the General Officer Commanding the southern Division of the Army on the 29th December, preparatory to the relief of the Madras staff Officers from the respective appointments are confirmed.

Captain T. Gordon assistant adjutant General to take charge of the Department of Post Master in the Dooab as well as that of the General Military Bazars at Belgaum.

Lieutenant J. Swanson, Deputy assistant Quarter Master General to conduct the duties of Executive Engineer in the Doomb, until the arrival of Captain Pouget, or until further orders.

Lieutenant E. March superintendent of Bazars is directed to join the Head Quarters of the Southern Division at Belgaum, and the Brigade Major at Sholapoor will take charge of the Bazar Department at that station.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Sect. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay 3d, February 1831.

Mr. J. P. Willoughby to act as Political Agent … to join his station when … Acting Secretary to … of Mr. Bax from Calcutta.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay, Castle 11th February 1831.

Mr. W. Simson, to be sub Collector in the Southern Marhatta Country.

Mr. J W. Langford to officiate until further orders as First assistant to the Principal Collector of Ahmednugger, at Nassuck.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY RACES, 1831.

FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

FIRST RACE.—The Forbes Stakes of 800 Rupees, from the Fund, and 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, Arab Horses, carrying 9 stone, English Horses. 12lb. extra, three miles.

		age	st.	lb.
Captain Moore's	G. A. H. Giovanni	7	9	0
Captain Hancock's	C. A. H. Rajah	6	9	0

Time, 1 3, 1 2½, 1 2½, 1 7, 1 3½ 1 11—6 29½.

Won easy

SECOND RACE.—Ladies and Bachelors purse, for all Arab Horses, Rupees 765, and 5 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, 2¼ mile heats, 8st. 7lb

		age	st.	lb.
Mr. Charleston's	G. A. H. Paris	5	8	7
Capt. Hancock's	B. A. H. Gentleman	5	8	7
Capt. Moore's	G. A. H. Fantail	6	8	7

Time First Heat.—1 2, 1 7½, 1 3½, 1 0, 1 9—5 20.

Second, 1 6½, 1 5, 1 5, 1 2, 9.—5 26½.

Both Heats won easy.

THIRD RACE.—A Plate for the Beaten Maidens of the season, of 400 Rupees from the Fund, and 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, heats 1¼ miles, 8st.

		st.	lb.
Captain Mansfield's	G. A. H. Merlin	8	0
Captain Moore's	G. A. H. Rambler	8	0

Time 1st Heat.—1 2½, 15½, 1 9.—3 17.

Second Full time, 3 25.

Won easy.

FIFTH DAY, TUESDAY FEBRUARY, 8.

FIRST RACE.—The Byculla Stakes of 400 Rupees from the Fund, and 10 Gold M… each Subscriber, for all Arab Ho… …f the …

				hn.	in.	st	lb.	oz.
			…ian..	13	1½	7	4	6 1 1
			Tough	13	½	6	9	10 2 2
			…in Hood	13	2½	7	8	12 3 3

…) 1 1,—3 5.

…3 11.

…Heat won by a length half. Second by a … of Lengths.

THIRD RACE.—A Pony Plate of Rupees 100 from the Fund and 2 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Ponies 12 hands 3 Inches and under.

Mr. Elliot's .....C. C. P....Fitz Friskey..1
Mr. William's.....B. A. P....Cork.....2
Mr Greys'.....G. C. P. ...Bantam..... Drawn

An excellent Race, won by a Neck.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

VESSELS NAMES.	COMMANDERS.	PORT.	DATE OF DISPATCH.
Charles Kerr...	Brodie	London ...	in March.
Upton Castle,..	Duggan	Do.....	15 Feb.
Bolton	Clarkson	London....	in March.
Morning Star ..	Adlee	London	March.
Cleveland.....	Havelock	Liverpool and Cape..	
Brunswick.....	Rosindale.....	London. ...	in March.

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM ENGLAND.
Charles Kerr, Bolton, Cleveland.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 months sight at 1 | 8½ a 1 | 9½
Calcutta 30 days 106 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupe
Madras 30 days 101 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras Do.
Remittable Loan 140 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca Do.
1822 5 per Cent 107 Do. Do. Do.
1825 5 per Cent 110 Do. Do. Do.
Present 5 per Cent 106½ Do. Do. Do.

HIGH WATERTABLE,—FEB. 12TH, 1831.

	H.	M.
Saturday	11	51
Sunday	0	02
Monday	0	37
Tuesday	1	12
Wednesday	1	52
Thursday	2	35
Friday	3	28

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are respectfully informed that no Advertisements can possibly be inserted unless sent to this office before 12 o'clock the day previous to that of publication.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1831.

The Ship Upton Castle will sail in the course of tomorow with the following passengers:

Mrs. Webber, Mrs. Sharpin, Miss. Lee, Miss Hughes, Rev. Mr. Webber, Mr. Ritchi'e, Mr. Hughes, Capt. Sharpin, 4 Dragoons, Capt. Cook, Lieut. Forster, Lieut. Mant, Lieut. Coghlan, Mr. Montangr's, Master Hughes, two Master Farras two Misses Shaws Balloo Native Servant to Mr. Ritchie 89 Men 13 Wom. 16 Children Invalids.

To prevent any futher mistake occurring as to the arrival of the Earl of Clare we are enabled to inform those who have the benefit of a view of one of the flag staves that the arrival of the Hugh Lindsey will be announced by a *white flag* quartered diagonally with a *blue stripe.*

The Supreme Court on Thursday last was crowded to excess in consequence of the prevailing understanding that the trial of Captain Hawkins of the Hon'ble Company's ship Clive was to come on in the course of the day.

Upon his name being called, the accused voluntarily appeared at the Bar, as he had hitherto placed himself out of the jurisdiction of the Court, for the purpose we believe, of avoiding the lengthened imprisonment, which must have been the consequence of his previous surrender. The indictment chosen out of the twelve, which have been found against him by the Grand Jury, and upon which he was arraigned, charged him with having conveyed certain natives of Africa, on the high seas, as slaves, against the form of the statute, &c.

The reading of the indictment which was of immense length, being finished, the prisoner pleaded Not Guilty, but previously to the impannelment of the Jury, the counsel for the defence objected to the indictment on the ground that it stated th… have been committed again… Lord the King while … of it, that the … during …

Pigeon's eggs. Our friend has neglected to inform us of the effects of so unusual an occurrence; which could not however have taken place without causing very serious injury.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Ensign H. Bate 11th Regt. N. I. from Tannah.
Ensign C. Cunningham E. Regt. from Deesa.
Assist. Surgeon A. Gibson, Acting Vac. in Konkan from Guzerat.
Bt. Capt. Quead, H. M. 40th Regt. from Belgaum
Bt. Capt. J. Sunney H. M. 40th Regt. do.
Capt. Hibbert do. do. do.
Bt. Capt. Elliott, do. do. do
Lieut. Col. Sale H. M. 4th Lt. D. Poonah.
Ensign Crestall, 8th Regt. H. J. do. Nugger
Capt. T. Graham, 2d. Gr. Bat. Sattarah.

DEPARTURE.

Assist. Surgeon D. Murtagh H. M. 6th Regt. to Poonah.
Ensg. Thos. Christie, 17th Regt. N. I. to Poonah
Lieut. and adjt. Hunter, N. Vet. Bat. Belgaum
Capt. Forbes Staff, do. to Poonah,
Lieut. H. M. Coghlan Artillery to Europe.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.

On the 27th Dec. last Lieut. Henry Hobson of the 20th Regt. N. I. to Isabella Anna Finch Morgan third daughter of the Rev. Dr. Morgan of King's Langly, and Chaplain to the Duke of Cambridge.

BIRTHS.

In the Fort, on the 30th ultimo, Mrs. M. Nelson of a Son.

On Monday, the 7th Instant, Mrs. J. C. De Gama, of a Son.

At Girgaum on the morning of the 11th Instant the wife of Mr. A. W. Elliott of a Son.

DEATH.

At Briscoe House, Colabah, on the 8th Instant, Mrs. Eliza F. M. Leod, in the 27th year of her age, whose unaffected goodness of heart, and cheerful and agreeable manners, added to a most amiable disposition, had endeared her to all who knew her. In the recollection of her friends she will long be remembered with deep and sincere regret.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.

9th, Ship Asia Felix, Jose Ignacio, de Andrade Nere Master from Domaun, and Anchored off the Riff.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 5. Portuguese Brig Brillante, Antonio J. Soares; Master to Rio de Janeiro.

6. Ship Huddersfield David Mathewson, Master to Liverpool.

Passenger.—J. H. Manley.

Do. Brig Jean, A. Fenlay Master to Greenock.

Passenger.—Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. Hockin.

10th. Ship Asia Felix Jose Ignacio de Andrade Nere Master, from off the Riff to Sea.

June 21st Ship Lowjee Family, from China.

Passengers—Mrs. Clow and child, Rev. Mr. Clow, Wm. Baxter Esquire, R. R. Williamson Esq. Captain H. M. 62 Regt. C. N. Goodwin Esq. Mr. J. M. de Ga, Captain Jose Francisco de Olivera Madame Remedies and child Mr. G. B. Glesier, Bowa Saib, and 30 Natives.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Caroline, Lady Douglas, Morning Star, Brunswick.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Sophia, Cornwallis, Sulimany, Francis Warden, Charlotte, Hormusjee Bomanjee, Helen, Byramgore, Lord Castlereagh, Cumbrian, Ann, Edmonstone, Hannah, Bannerman, Cadery, Pascoa, Fort William, Golconda, Hind, Glenelg, George Cruttenden, Virginia, Newton, Sumdany, Hamidoo. Jamesina, Prince of Wales.

PORTUGUESE.—Cassadore, Conde de Bi Pardo.

PERSIAN.—Nasserath Shaw.

SWEDISH.—Preciosa.

ARAB.—Jadul Rahimon.

HON COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*—Hastings.

Do. Do. *Brig of War*—Tigris.

MADRAS.

MADRAS SPRING MEETING.—1831.

First Day Tuesday, 18th January.

FIRST MAIDEN.

A Maiden Subscription Purse of 700 Rupees each P. P. with 700 Rupees from the Fund, for all Arab Horses that have never started for Plate, Purse, Match, or Sweepstakes—Heats Three Miles—Carrying 8st. 4lbs,

Mr. Egremont's .. B. A. H. Fitz Orelio, Salter.. 1 1
Mr. Fox's..... B. A. H. Tofino.. .. ..2 2
Major Looney's.. G. A. H. Scoresby.....3 dr.

SECOND MAIDEN.

A Maiden Subscription Purse of 500 Rupees each P. P. with 500 Rupees from the Fund for all Arab Horses, that never started for Plate, Purse, Match, or Sweepstakes - Heats Two Miles—Carrying 8st. 7lbs.

Major Looney's... G. A. H. Sackcloth.. G. Smith.. 1 1
Mr. Fox's ..... G. A. H. Glendower.....2 2
Mr. Egremont's... G. A. H. Edwy..... .....2 3

The Artillery Cup value 2000 Rupees, for all Arab Horses—Entrance Stakes 300 Rupees. P. P.—One and a half mile Mile - Heats—14 Hands 2 Inches and upwards to carry 8 Stone, 10½lbs. with an allowance of 1 lb. for every eighth of an inch under that standard excepting whereby such scale the weight would be under 8 Stone, 5 lbs., when 8 Stone 5lbs. will be carried.

…Fox's.. .....G. A. H. Salonica..Hall..1 2 1
…ommodore's....W. A. H. Dreadnought....2 1 2
…sy's.....G. A. H. Esterhazy or Bay.....Ivanhoe 3 3 3

Thursday 20th January.

THE UNION WELTER, for all Arabs and Country Horses (English blood excluded)—Twenty five Gold Mohurs each Subscription, for Horses, that never won Plate, Purse, Match or Sweepstakes—Heats two Miles—carrying 10st. 7lbs—Gentlemen Riders, P. P.

Maj. Looney's,...B. A. H. Knave of Trumps,
Capt B——m..... 1 1
Mr. Fox's .....G. A. H. Glendower 2 2

SWEEPSTAKES.—One Mile and a half Heat—8st. 4lbs. for all Arab Horses that never started for Plate, Purse, Match, or Sweepstakes, before the 1st day of January, 1831.—Subscription Stakes 350 Rupees, P. P.

Major Looney's,....G. A. H. Sackcloth, G. Smith 1
Mr. Egremont's,....B. A. H. Fitz Orello..... 2
Mr. Fox's..... ...B. A. H. Tofino..... 3

Fourth Day, Tuesday, 25th January.

The Ladies Purse—1000 Rupees from the Fund, with 100 Rupees each Subscription for all Arab Horses, weight for inches, 14 hands, carrying 8st 7lbs.—Heats Two Miles.—Winners to carry 3 lbs. extra.

Mr. Egremont's...G. A. H. Honesty, Salter... 2 1 1
Mr. Fox's.....G. A. H. Salonica..... 3 2 2
The Commodore's.W. A. H. Dreadnought..... 1 3 3

A Galloway Plate of 600 Rupees from the Fund, with 100 Rupees each Subscription, P. P. to be added for all Arab and Country Horses—13 Hands, 3 Inches and under, carrying 8 Stone—Winners to carry 3 lbs. extra Heats Once round the Course and a distance.

Major Looney's..B. A. H. Swag, G. Smith..... 1 1
Mr. Egremont's...G. A. H. Spark 3 2
Mr. Fox's .....B. A. H. Sleco, late Vagrant . 5 3
Mr. Andrew's ... B. A. H. Hunter 2 4
Mr. Reid's.....W. A. H. Squirr… ... 4 5

FIFTH DAY, THURSDAY, 25th …ary.

A Purse of 1000 Rupees from t… with 100 Rupees each Subscriptio… P. P. free for all Arab Horses, to be ha… a Committee selected for the occa… two Miles and a half.

Mr. Fox's - G. A. H. Hormanack, Hal…
Mr. Andrew's G. A. H. Esterhazy -
Mr. Egremont's G. A. H. Edwy - -
Major Looney's G. A. H. Storm - -

A Purse of 700 Rupees from the … 100 Rupees each Subscription, P. P. f… Horses—Weight for age Byculla S… Heats Two Miles. Winners once 3 lb… 5 lbs. extra.

Mr. Egremont's- B. A. H. Fitz Orelio, Sal…
Mr. Fox's - Petronica, -
The Commodore's W. A. H. Dreadnought,
Mr. Andrew's - Invanhoe

Sweepstakes—One Two Mile Heat; … Stakes 500 Rupees each P. P, for … Horses that never started for Pla… Match or Sweepstakes, before the … January 1831.

Major Looney's G. A. H. Sackcloth, S…
Mr. Egremont's B. A. H. The Knave of …
Mr. Fox's .....G. A. H. Glendower,.

A Maiden Galloway Sweepstake… Horses 13 Hands 3 Inches and u… Mile and a half Heat—Stakes 300 Ru… —Carrying 8st. 5lbs.

Major Looney's B. B. H. Swag. Sm…
Mr. Egremont's G. A. H Spark,....

SIXTH DAY, SATURDAY, 29th J…

One Two Mile and a half Heat … Stakes 700 Rupees each P. P. fo… Horses that never started for Pla… Match, or Sweepstakes before the … January, 1831.—Four Subscribers.

Major Looney's, G. A. H. Sackcloth, G…
Mr. Egremont's G. A. H. Edwy, -

A Plate of 700 Rupees from th… the Beaten Arab and Country … Meeting, to be handicapped … selected for the occasion—Heats … Course.

Mr Andrew's ..G. A. H. Esterha…
Major Looney's G. A. H. Storm,
Mr. Egremont's G A. H. Spark,
Mr. Fox's ..B. A. H. Tofino.

CIVILIANS' CUP valued at … free for all Arab Horses. Heat … Course and a distance Entra… Mohurs each P. P. to be given to … Jockey. Five Subscribers.

Major Looney's, - G. A. H. Sackclo…
Mr. Egremont's, G. A. H. Honest…
The Commodore's W. A. H. Dread…
Mr. Andrew's, ...
Mr. Fox's .. .. ..

Seventh day's drawing of t… Madras Government Lottery, T… place on 22d January, 1831.

PRIZES

Nos. 839 1331 4338 5323
Prizes of 309 Rupees each.
Nos. 97 223 745 824 857
1779 1886 2008 2258 2304
3110 3245 3246 3663 4080
5524 and 5881 Prizes of 200

Prizes of 120 *Rupe…*

69	98	101	200	264	
588	640	798	942	998	1…
1274	1439	1514	1642	1656	1…
2106	2291	2294	2314	2389	2…
2652	2719	2723	2755	2840	2…
3387	3390	3407	3409	3664	
4184	4231	4298	4363	4382	
4695	4699	4701	4776	4862	
			5580	5582	

…ing,

8 3337 3354 3339 3399 3765 3914 3931
4 4079 4115 4145 4318 4346 4381 4450
8 4521 4574 4658 4681 5015 5062 5110
5 5202 5252 5275 5433 5532 5574 5695
5

CALCUTTA.

urth day's drawing of th e First Calcutta ttery took place on 24th January, 1831.

PRIZES.

No. 2423 Prize of 40,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 4360 Prize of 1,600 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 2364 3856 2727 and 4001 Prizes of 800 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 737 3808 1311 2066 3691 4860 3035 3508 1614 1305 2699 2876 3401 and 4125 Prizes of 160 Sa. Rs. each.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

ARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 22d. January, he Cathedral, by the Reverend William Eales iel Ainslie, Esq. Merchant, to Miss Elizabeth len Russel Blagrave, eldest daughter of C. G- grave, Esq. of the Honourable Company's Civil vice

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 22d January, at Cathedral, by the Reverend Thomas Robertson, William D'Cruze to Miss Elizabeth Florice.

Chicacole, on Tuesday, the 28th December, House of D. Bannerman, Esq. by the Reverend Williams, T. J. W. Thomas, Esq. of the Civil , to Miss Ann Coultman, of His Majesty's 53d. nt of Foot.

rince of Wales' Island, by the Reverend J. Jones, B. A., Captain F. Bond, Commanding llery, to Mrs Isabella Maria Allan, third Daughter he late Commodore De Freitas.

EATH.—At Calcutta on the Morning of Saturday 15th. January, departed this life, at the Garden se, at Sealda, John Syers Jebb, Esq. aged 40 rs 15 months and 4 days.

t Calcutta on the 20th, January, Mr. Hugh arvey, aged 20 years and 3 months.

At Calcutta. on the 11th January, Mr. John artin, aged 23 years

apore, on the 4th December, Captain Henry Commander of the Barque Pyramus. on the 11th December, Ensign ston, 11th Regiment Bengal Na- d 19 years.

d, Neilgherry Hills, on the morning ember, Lieutenant Robert Donaldson nent Native Infantry, and attached lion of Pioneers.

SHIPPING REPORT.

anuary 22. Bark Charles Eyes, T. Chili 1st October and Car Nicobar —Bark Research, W. P. Stettle, 21st December—Schooner Thistle, from Rangoon. 11th January—French cheralien, from Havre 4th August, 6th November.

Bark Sumatra, D. Cardoze, from cember, Singapore, and Penang

. Ship Hydros, P. Blankenburg, th January.

—January 19th. French Ship Nancy for Bordeaux—French Brig Turnsol, Marseilles.

H. C. C. Ship Marquis of Hastings, London—Ship Fazrobany, Thomas Bombay—Arab Ship Naser, Syed, to Fattle Mobarruck, Abdulla for

Arab Ship Futtle Rahoman, Naco-

Ship Futty Salam, G. F. Andre rab Ships Hamooshaw, Syed Azes, and Futtie Moin, Abdul Careem,

DIEMAN'S LAND.

erchant Ship Victory, of London, put e Mauritius in distress. She was bound anilla to England, laden with coffee and Having lost several men by sickness the engaged five Manilla men to assist to her home. These, in the dead of the ontrived to get the entire watch to s, rose up on the ship's company, and the Captain, second Mate, Carpenter, and Cook, and took charge of the eight days. Being incompetent to her, they liberated the Chief Mate and him to take them back to Minilla, with ich hewas forced to comply. One night, howe- er when they were in a state of intoxication, e mate seized the opportunity of taking a hat- het, inflicted a mortal blow on the ringleader, hot another, and then liberated his companions, ho secured the rest of the gang, and then rried them into the Isle of France. They re tried, and two of them executed on the 6th ult. and the fifth was transported for life *Courier, Aug.* 21.

We have taken the pains to collect materials n order to form an estimate of the value of cedar nnually imported to Hobart town from Sydney, and we find it amounts to the incredible sum at first cost of nearly 7000l. Now though we very much approve of a mutual reciprocity of trade between the two colonies, and Sydney has doubtless during the last two years been of great service to this island in purchasing our wheat, we think if we have any pretensions to economy, that many of us might be satisfied with the timber of our own island when applied to domestic purposes quite as useful as cedar, and in many kinds much more beautiful.— *Courier,* t. 4

EUROPE.

THE POLITICIAN.

GLOBE—We anticip
ber of indepen
the cou
t tha
as

ations be formed for maintaining the purity of election and the efficiency of the county representation. Unless the landed interest of England us the power which they posses with some sense and virtue, it will be to the merit of the Minister of the day, and not their own, that it will be attributable if they are not crushed to the earth by taxation. The moral effect purifying the representation of counties, would much exceed the direct power of the votes in Parliament. The effect of returning to Parliament for counties (and the same practice has prevailed in many open cities and boroughs) one black and one white member, one patriot and one tool, as naturally deprived the county representation of all moral influence. With what effect—with what decency could a member on one side of the House of Commons protest in the name of his constituents against this or that piece of extravagance, or violation of the constitution, when his honourable colleague was ready to rise on the other side with the same claim to the character of a representative of the opinions of the county? It may be doubted whether, divided in this manner, the whole of the counties of England have exercised so great a power through their representatives as some half a dozen noble proprietors of boroughs, who collectively do not return half so many members as these districts, and whose whole fortunes are only equal to a small fraction of the incomes of the freeholders of one respectable county. Why is it that a few rich individuals possess so much power? They have used their influence with consistency—they have returned their members without expense. They have used for their own aggrandisement more rationally the power which they have usurped, than the people have employed that which has remained with them for their own protection. In this sense the common phrase, that the best reform would be that the people should reform themselves, has some meaning in it. To those who are bound up with the abuses of the Government, or, properly speaking, with the *one* abuse—the extravagance of the expenditure, we do not speak; but if the rest of the people—the great majority of those who live on property and those who live on labour—those who have no wish and no interest in politics but the common good, would combine to use the privileges they enjoy, as freemen use them, the English counties and open towns would speak to the Government with one voice in favour of rigid economy. There has not been seen in our times any Minister who, under such circumstances, would shelter himself beneath the votes of Scotch members and the nominess of borough patrons. It would be then seen that whatever other reform was needed, we should easily obtain it.

MORNING CHRONICLE—In this country the people of property begin at length to perceive that they are at the mercy of a set of titled mendicants, who, by means of what is called *virtual* representation, have been enabled to tax the people for their own separate benefit, to squander the savings of industry, and mortgage our future resources. A printed placard has been transmitted to us, containing a list of one hundred and sixty sons of Peers, who sat in the Lower House in the last Parliament. It is observed, "if the Lords are permitted to usurp the place of the Commoners in the Lower House, it necessarily reduces the number of parts (of our Constitution) to two only, viz. King and Lords. The list of Lords, and sons of Peers, plainly shows what encroachments are making on this Constitutional part of our Parliament; for, in addition to the annexed list of sons of Peers who sat in the House of Commons in the late Parliament, we must add the numbers of Commoners who are returned for Boroughs belonging to Peers, and who likewise are under the control of their patrons." The Peers are in fact the Constitution of England, for all who are able to command returns are instantly transferred to the Upper House. The interest of the Peers in the country is chiefly based on the spoil of the rest of the community, for the share of private property possessed by the order bears no proportion to the amount of money which they draw from the public in a hundred ways. No estimate of the private property of the House of Peers has ever made it at more than between two and three millions a year. But without speaking of Church livings, Crown Lands, Sinecures in Colonies not appearing in any public account, 55,000,000l. per annum, extracted from the pockets of the people of this highly-taxed country, are at the disposal of this Aristocracy. Never since the beginning of the world was a people so ground down by burdens of all sorts as the people of England are ground down. The 55,000,000l. a-year too, are far from being anything like the whole of the taxes wrung from the people, as every citizen well knows to his cost, when he sums up the various rates levied on him—some in the shape of direct money taxes, others as tithes, mixed up with the price of his food. So long as the House of Peers retains its present ascendency, so long must this profligate expenditure be continued. There must be a *raison suffisante* for the vote of every member of the body. They are accountable only to them-

of those old members returned to the new Parliament, who supported in the last the system of profusion. They must look on the ejection of so many thick-and-thin voters as a warning not to be despised. The salvation of the country depends on the protection of the productive classes from the fangs of the Aristocracy. We are happy to learn that more union and combination is about to be devoted to this all-important object than heretofore. It is understood that certain members of the new Parliament, staunch advocates for *inquiry*, *economy*, and *reform*, are taking measures to ensure a greater earnestness of purpose, and unity of action, than have been yet known in Parliament. One of the means to be adopted, is a systematic arrangement of the votes on every question on which there may be a division; and whenever this arrangement exhibits a laxity of attention on the part of any member, appeals will be made to his constituents, to call on him either to resign or to fulfil more conscientiously the trust reposed to him. Members of Parliament ought not to consider the House of Commons a place of amusement, to which they may repair when they have no other more agreeable engagements on hand. they are, or ought to be, the deputies of the people. The old aristocratical *insouciance* must be grabhled with. A rock is preforated in time by successive drops of water. Successive efforts on the part of the people must be rewarded with good results. Let no man despair The representation of England, is not, like that of France, an organ of the people; but the late elections show how much the people may gain by perseverance. A great moral lesson has been read to the Aristocracy, as well as to Ministers.

IRISH WRETCHEDNESS AND IRISH LANDLORDS.

TIMES—The accounts from Ireland are distressing. The people in some parts of the South are described to be in such destitution, that fears were entertained within these few days for the provision stores at Clonmel; and troops were called out to intimidate the wretched multitude. Now we had been aware of the existence of considerable suffering in remote districts of Ireland, and for its unabated continuance in such quarters there may have been some excuse, because of the forlorn state of the country, from the scanty number of resident inhabitants above the condition of paupers: but what shall we say to the unrelieved famine at Clonmel, the cheif town of the wealthiest counties in Ireland,—itself a place of great and increasing traffic, full of rich tradesmen, merchants and retired persons of independent means,— in the midst of a country, moreover, thickly planted with residences, of noblemen and gentlemen sportsmen, fashionable men, politicians jobbers, wealthy graziers, with their thonsands of high fed cattle, while their fellow Christians are wholly without food?—what shall we say to this Tipperary Babylon, for leaving the poorer brethren of its mercantile and landed potentates no alternative but that of perishing by hunger, the sword or the gallows? Is it not among the most dreadful facts in history, that the lords of the soil of Ireland should for ages have witnessed this degraded condition of their serfs, without (we do not say a wish, bnt) a serious and systimetic effort, at any period of the last two centuries, to amend it? We really do feel that Mr. Martin's act for "punishing cruelty to animals," would be the species of retribution most applicable to the conduct of a large proportion of Irish landlords towards their *poorer* tenants, if even their physical treatment be kept in view. But we lose our time—the offenders are two numerous to be shamed into virtue, and as yet too powerful to be compelled.

THE NEW FRENCH ADMINISTRATION.

The new Government is beginning to acquire some consideration. The ministry is formed. The men who compose it are men of honour and intelligence; but it is of the utmost importance that they surround themselves with men of business. Between the men of ability, who are superannuated, and the ambitious presumption of some young men, who think it as easy to transact business as to gain victory, there is a race of men, who have gained experience in the midst of our different vicissitudes, who have taken a share in the great works which have been performed, in whom there is still the vigour of age and of talent, and who have been the cotemporaries of the illustrious and learned digesters of our code of laws; for be it remembered that the reign of Napoleon was not less productive of great statesmen than of great captains. Government is a science of facts, and consists in a proper application of them to theories; it is therefore a science which requires at once experience and activity.

Count Mole, who is Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was appointed by Napoleon first of all Prefect of the Cote d'Or; then Councillor of state; then Director-General of Bridges and Highways; and then Minister of Justice. Under Louis XVIII. he was for time at the head of the Naval men, he is cold—as an orator, the school which is "*l'ecole des* llard and les.

of the Council. This is a singular innovation. Always, to the present time, the Presidency of the Council of State has been granted to the Keeper of the Seals. Under Napoleon, and in his absence, it devolved upon the Archichancellor. Reason points out that it should belong to a magistrate experienced in matters of justice and of government. The Duke of Broglio has never been either a judge or a member of the government. He is a man of information, but too prone to listen to, and be deceived by, theories. He is reproached with having devised that famous *projet de loi* which M. de Cazes in 1820 proposed to substitute for the law of elections of the 5th of February, 1817. By way of set off, he has the credit of having taken part in the formation of the law of the 2d July, 1828, to prevent frauds in election' He has passed his life in our saloons, and not in public business. He is a man who knows how to counsel, but not how to act. You know his intimacy with M. Benjamin Constant. The Duke of Broglio has married a daughter of Madame de Stael, and is naturally one of the disciples of that celebrated *publiciste*.

M. Constant is President of that division of the Council of State which is called the Committee of Legislative and of Administrative Justice. In this designation we see marks of the school of which I have already spoken to you.

M. Constant is perfectly qualified for the first portion of his duties, but very inadequately for the second. He is, and will continue, a stranger to the disputes which occur among the officers of the executive government; but a man of mind, like M. Constant, will know how to surround himself with able auxiliaries.

Lieutenant-General Count Gerard is the Minister of War. An excellent choice! He is a man of property and of sense. Enjoying the esteem of the army, and rich in gallant military exploits, the Count Gerard has every quality which is requisite to a successful discharge of the duties of his office.

Count Sebastiani, Minister of Marine, is possessed of great general information; but he is already the butt of several smart attacks. The wish of the public was, that a naval officer should be called to the post which he fills; and people were desirous to put an end to that absurdity of the ancient regime which laid it down as an axiom, that a naval officer was not necessary to transact the business of the navy. M. Sebastiani would make a better ambassador than he will a minister. He is not, he never will be, a good minister. His manners are those of a diplomatist, and render him ill adapted to negotiate with the various interests which assemble around a secretary of state.

M. Guizot, professor of history, at one time Secretary-General to the Minister of the Interior, under the Abbé de Montesquieu and M. De Cazes, is a man of lank figure, but of great wit. A zealous *doctrinaire*, he is a cabinet minister unacquainted with the world. He has no acquaintance with men, because he has never taken any other than a speculative part in the events which have succeeded each other for the last forty years. M. Guizot is a distinguished writer; but it is really in the Ministry of the Interior that he will commence his career as a minister. We shall see how he will continue it. I should not doubt of his success, if we had, like you, under-secretaries to perform all the details of government, whilst they leave to their principals the task of explaining them to the two houses of Parliament.

M. Dupont de l'Eure, the Minister of Justice, is a man of integrity, zeal, and patriotism, full of honour and of probity. The applause of the public has followed the greater part of the appointments which he has made. By his attention the bars of the different tribunals will be filled with men of merit, and the judicial bench will be adorned by wise and impartial magistrates.

M. M. Lafitte, Casimir Perrier, Bignon, and Dupin the elder, are Ministers without departments, and have a voice in the deliberations of the Council. It is universally admitted that these appointments deserve praise, inasmuch as they call round the Prince eminent qualifications. In affairs of finance and commerce there cannot be better advisers than the first—no man can carry into disputed judicial questions, and into the explanation and development of laws, greater intelligence and talent than M. Dupin.

M. Bignon ought to have been called to take a share in conducting the department for foreign affairs. It is said that the publication of his last excellent work, upon the diplomacy of the reign of Napoleon, has led him to decline any such situation, inasmuch as he is afraid that it might be an obstacle in certrin diplomatic relations. M. Bignon will be a very useful assistant to the Council. In a word, if we compare this ministry with that which has preceded it, we are obliged to admit its manifest superiority. That advantage is increased by the popularity of first rate importance, as I said before, to strengthen it by the accession of men experienced in transacting business.

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haste required by circumsta
ctified by degrees. Be
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MIDDLESEX ELECTION.

Thursday the election for the county was fixed to take place at ten o'clock, but in consequence of his Majesty's visit to the Tower, the High Sheriffs did not attend until two o'clock. About twelve o'clock Mr. Hume appeared at the Market Place, to the north of which the booth was erected for the purpore of polling. He was accompanied by Colonel Jones, Mr. Hobhouse and the majority of his committee, who came in open barouches and four, to the amount of about twenty. Mr. Hume's reception was highly flattering. Mr. Byng accompanied by Mr. S. Whitbread and others of his friends, arrived about a quarter before two o'clock. At two o'clock the Sub-Sheriff proceeded to read the usual proclamations at the front of the hustings.

Mr. S. Whitbread then stepped forward, and said he hoped the two members to be proposed would meet with their unanimous approbation. When he nominated their old and steady member, Mr. Byng, who was elected nine times during a period of forty years, he was sure there could be no objection to him. Though now retiring from public life, he begged to state to the electors of Middlesex, that, upon every occasion they would find him alive to their happiness and welfare. (Applause).

Lord W. Russell seconded the nomination.

Sir J. Lilley then came forward to propose Mr. Hume.

Mr. Young seconded the nomination.

The Sheriff then took a show of hands, and declared that the election had fallen upon Mr. Byng and Mr. Hume. (Cheers.)

Mr. Byng, in returning thanks, said he had for forty years attended faithfully to their interets in the House of Commons, and would continue to do so again. He had been opposed to his Majesty's Ministers, but not from any factious or improper motives. He was the friend of economy in the public expenditure and of reform in Parliament. (Applause.)

Mr. Hume was received with acclamation. He said, that they had placed him in the distinguished situation of their representative in Parliament. He felt deeply indebted to them for the honour—for he could say that on every occasion he had fairly discharged his duty. This was the time when Englishmen should assert their rights and liberties—they had a glorious example in a neighbouring country, (Cheers.) There the people triumphed in a just cause (loud applause); and if ever any occasion should arise in this county similar to that, he noped the electors of Middlesex would do their duty. If all others were asleep, he would be found ready to defend their interests, (Cries of Bravo.) There was two classes of duties to which he would feel it his duty to attend. First, the private business of this county; and here he begged to say that from him no man could expect to obtain either place or pension; he would ask no favour, but upon public principle he would serve every man whom he could, and be glad to listen to their suggestions. (Bravo.) He promised to promote the charities of the county, as long as an attendance upon them did not interfere with his Parliamentary duties. He would do all he could to promote economy in the public expenditure, a disregard to which had been the source of the existing corruption. He had already endeavoured to do away with sinecures, and would oppose every grant which he did not consider to be just and proper. (A voice in the crowd cried out "the Church.") He would not forget the church: and a well-regulated Church Establishment was necessary, but he was an enemy to sinecures in Church or State. He would pull down all unnecessary expences, but to the working clergy he would give an adequate provision, which they did not now enjoy. (Bravo.) He was a friend to the total liberty of the press, although, perhaps, no man had suffered more from the liberty of the Press than he had done. It was one of the greatest blots in the Duke of Wellington's Administration that he had permitted a Whig Attorney-General to cripple the industry of those who obtained their living by the press. There was no real representation of the people in the House of Commons; and he need not say that he was the firm and strenuous friend to reform. He was also friendly to the vote by ballot, because he thought the poor elector should be placed on the same footing as lords and gentlemen who voted at club houses. Representation and taxation should be co-extensive; and the duration of Parliament should be limited to three years at the utmost.

Mr. Hobhouse congratulated this great county on their election of Mr. Hume to represent them in Parliament.

Lord W. Russel proposed a vote of thanks to the Sheriffs, which being seconded by Mr. S. Whitbread, was unanimously agreed to.

The Sheriffs shortly returned thanks, and the members were chaired in the usual manner through the town of Brentford.—*Scotsman, August* 11.

ADJOURNED INQUEST UPON MISS CATHERINE CASHIN.

Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment from Saturday, the Jury empanelled [illegible]ire into the cause of the death of Miss [illegible]shin, re-assembled at the Gate-[illegible]mstead-road. Before that hour [illegible]rds of a dozen carriages of [illegible]ew up in the road near th[illegible] next to the Gateh[illegible]s taken for [illegible]ly dre[illegible]

amongst them were Sir Francis Burdett, Colonel Campbell, Mr. Prendergast, and others, and a great many Surgeons and Medical Students. The Coroner did not arrive until one o'clock, and on his entering the room appointed for holding the inquest, the rush of persons anxious to obtain admission was almost overpowering, and it required the utmost strength of the beadles to prevent the room from being taken by storm.

Mr. Adolphus attended as counsel for Mr. Long assisted by the Solicitor who attended on Saturday, and Mr. Wooler, and Mr. Wakley, the Editor of the *Lancet*, as before, appeared as the representatives of the family of the deceased lady.

Mr. Adolphus, as soon as the names of the jurors had been called over and answered to, addressed the Coroner, stating that he had the honour of appearing before him on behalf of a gentleman named Long, whose conduct as a medical practitioner was, he understood, called in question in the present inquiry, and he was requested to mention to the Coroner and jury, that Sir Francis Burdett, who had come there to state what he knew of the conduct and character of Mr. Long, in his professional occupation, the Hon. Baronet himself having had an opportunity of judging for himself in that respect, was desirous of being examined immediately, as he had important avocations to attend to elsewhere.

The Coroner said there could be no possible objection to accommodate the Hon. Baronet, and desired he might be called in.

Sir Francis Burdett then took his seat at the Coroner's table and was sworn.

Mr. Adolphus.—I believe, Sir Francis Burdett you have had some means of making yourself acquainted with some portion of Mr. Long's mode of practice?

Sir F. Burdett.—I have been admitted to Mr. Long's house, and seen him practice several times.

Mr. Adolphus.—Did his practice appear to you to be dangerous or likely to be beneficial to his patients?

Sir F. Burdett—I should think there was not the slightest degree of danger in it certainly.

Mr. Adolphus.—Were the manners of Mr. Long those of a mild and humane man? or those of a cruel and unfeeling pracitioner

Sir F. Burdett.—Quite the contrary of the latter certainly. But perhaps I had better state what passed. I went to Mr. Long in consequence of hearing that he had cured two persons of *tic doloureux* with a view to see whether any relief could be afforded to the Marquis of Anglesey, and, from what I saw, was so convinced there was no danger in his mode of treatment, that having the gout in my hand, I desired Mr. Long to try what effect it might have upon me, more, however, that the purpose of having an opportunity of reporting to Lord Anglesey, that there was no danger in the operation, than the hope that it would do any good for the gout. I did report to Lord Anglesey the result of my observation, and I believe he would have had recourse to Mr. Long if he han not got better just at that time. So satisfied was I from what I saw, and from what I heard from persons attending Mr. Long for advice of the beneficial effects of the practice, that one or two individuals put themselves under his care at my recommendation

The Coroner.—You know nothing, Sir Francis, I presume, as to the the tretment administered to Miss Cashine?

Sir F. Burdett.—No.

Mr. Wakley rose and said, that he again attended at the most pressing request of the family of the deceased, and he wished to know if he was again to have the permission of the Coroner to put such questions to the witnesses as were calculated to promote the great object of the inquiry—namely, the eliciting the truth?

The Coroner said he should make no objection.

Mr. Wakley.—Pray, Sir Francis Burdett, what operation had the Marquis of Anglesey to undergo?

Sir F. Burdett.—I only know that he was to have an outward application by friction. I know nothing of the ingredients of which the preparation that was to be used was composed. I know he operated on others who were labouring under the same complaint, and they told me they had received benefit.

Mr. Wakley—Do you know, of your own knowledge, of any one who has been cured by Mr. Long?

Sir F. Burdett.—No. I do not. Lord Sligo told me he had been cured of the gout by Mr. Long, and I dare say he was for the time, but how long it would last I don't know.

Mr. Wakley.—Did you receive any benefit from the application?

Sir. F. Burdett.—None whatever.

Mr. Wakley.—When did you first see Mr. Long?

Sir. F. Burdett.—About two months ago, I think; but I am not sure.

Mr. Wakley.—Was there any injunction imposed upon you as to secresy?

Sir. F. Burdett—None that I recollect.

Mr. Wakley.—Did you not sign a book?

Sir F. Burdett.—I believe I signed [illegible] thing, but I am not sure, I do[illegible] what it was. I bel[illegible] something sai[illegible]

Mr. W[illegible] di[illegible]

Mr. Wakley.—Have you ever made medicine your study?

Sir F. Burdett.—Oh dear, no.

Mr. Wakley.—Should you be able to distinguish a glass of water from a glass of prussic acid by the appearance.

Sir F. Burdett.—I don't think I should.

Mr. Wakley wished this answer to be taken down.

Mr. Adolphus could not see what earthly bearing the answer could have upon the subject of inquiry.

Mr. Wakley.—The Hon. Baronet is called in behalf of Mr. Long; and if his testimony is worth any thing, its value must be estimated by his capability of judging of such matters as are now under investigation; and I think it important that the admission the Hon. Baronet has just made should he recorded.

The answer was not entered, and the Hon. Baronet withdrew.

At this period, the heat and crowd in the room had become intolerable, and after some discussion the Jury adjourned to a large and commodious room, built close by for the meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers and Pavements.

Dr. Alexander Thomson was next sworn.—He stated that he lived at No. 70, George-street, Euston square. He had examined the body of the person reported to have been called Miss Catherine Cashin. He had examined the external parts of the body wholly, but his examination of the internal parts had been confined to the abdomen and thorax. He wished and was about to open the head, when he was informed that it was objected to by the family. He was informed that the mother was lying up stairs in a dreadful state of mental affliction, and that she gave a decided negative to the proposal to proceed with the examination of the head and spine, and of course he was obliged to desist. Mr. Wildgoose, a surgeon, who appeared to couduct the examination of the body on behalf of Mr. Long, and witness, had taken notes of the result of their examination, and they had jointly drawn up a report, which, with the permission of the Jury, he would read for their information.

Dr. Thomson then read a very elaborate and comprehensive report of the appearance of the body upon the *post mortem* examination; but as the technical minuteness could not be interesting to the general reader, it is only, perhaps, necessary to state the opinions formed by Dr. Thompson on the appearance described.

The Coroner asked the witness, at the conclusion of reading the report, whether the result of his examination was, that he could tell the precise cause of the death of the young lady.

Dr. Thomson said he could not, because he had not had an opportunity of examining the head and spine. Possibly there might have been an effection in the spine, or some disease sufficient to have caused death. He would have examined the brain and spine, but he had no direct authority from the coroner, and the family made a decided objection.

Mr. Adolphus asked the witness if he discovered externally, any appearances which would warrant him in saying, that Miss Cashin came by her death in consequence of injury inflicted by any external application.

Dr. Thomson.—He could not say that the external appearances indicated positively the cases of death, it would be necessary to examine the head and spine in order to form an accurate judgment.

Mr. Wakley said he believed the orders were from the coroner and jury not to examine the head and spine.

Mr. Long's Solicitor.—Yes, because she never complained of any affection of those parts, and therefore it was unnecessary and it was made a condition with the family that the examination should be confined to the abdomen and thorax.

Mr. Wakley put some questions to Dr. Thomson, to which Mr. Adolphus sobjected, and the former gentleman took occasion to state, that it was with even painful reluctance that he attended, and in doing so he only yielded to the earnest solicitations of Miss Cashin's family.

A Juror.—Were there any appearances externally to indicate a disease of the spine.

Dr. Thomson,—Certainly not.

Juror.—Did you consider her to have been a consumptive person?

Decidedly not.

Juror.—Was there not what is called a slough or sloughing in the back?

Dr. Thomson.—I am sorry you have put your question in that way, because it places me in a very delicate situation. There was no sloughing. By sloughing we mean the coming away of the dead part.

Juror.—Was there nothing of that kind in the back!

Dr. Thomson,—I should say, certainly not. The appearances in the abdomen and thorax were the same precisely as I discovered in examining the body of a young lady, who died some time ago, at Chelsea, from taking colchicum in too large a quantity. It is by no means an uncommon practice [illegible]

than these in the back, I should say that th[illegible] state of that part was also sufficient of itself to have produced death.

Mr. Adolphus,—Taking all appearances and all circumstances into consideration, would you say that death was occasioned by a wound in the back.

Dr. Thomson,—Taking my means of information from the examination I was enabled to make, I should say no; but I should, I once more repeat, have been able to state a decided opinion if I had been allowed to examine the spine and brain.

A Juror.—If you had seen the deceased 10 days ago perfectly well, would you have caused by any application, such a state of the back.

Dr. Thomson.—No unless I wished to kill my patient, Such a thing was never done by any medical man that I know of.

Juror. Supposing the young lady to have a sister who was consumptive, and that she herself, although in good health, was afraid of being similarly afflicted, and applied to you would you have produced such a sore?

Dr. Thomson.—Certainly not. I would never introduce such a sore for the purpose of producing counter-irritation.

Mr. Wakley.—If you had proceeded to examination of the brain and spine, and found no disease there, what would you then have thought the cause of death?

Dr. Thomson. The disease in the back.

The Coroner said, the only way would be to have the spine and brain examined now, if the jury thought fit.

Dr. Thomson, in continuation, said, he never saw such a sore as that in the deceased's back although he had known red hot irons to be applied to the skin to produce counter-irritation. He wished very much to pursue the examination of the body.

The witness here produced a strip of [illegible] which he had taken from the de[illegible] and which was handed round to the [illegible] inspected by the numerous medic[illegible] Dr. Thomson, observing, that [illegible] gentlemen would perceive that t[illegible] slough in it, nor was there any [illegible] tion.

The Coroner here observed ag[illegible] only way would be to have the [illegible] of the body completed, and it was [illegible] that any one interfered to prevent [illegible] tion.

At the request of Dr. Thomson [illegible] tion of Dr. Brodie, prepared by [illegible] was produced and read.

Mr. Foulkes stated that the pre[illegible] intended to allay, and not to irrita[illegible] up no other prescription.

The Coroner asked if any o[illegible] further information as to what [illegible] deceased had taken, and was a[illegible] negative.

A Juror observed, that it wa[illegible] that Mr. Long never gave his patie[illegible] stuff."

At the suggestion of several of [illegible] evidence of Mrs. Roddis given on [illegible] read over, and at its conclusion—

Dr. Thomson rose, and with [illegible] ne ss said, "After hearing the ev[illegible] h as just been read, I do hope, Si[illegible] myself called on, for the honour of th[illegible] sion, and by my feelings as a man, to [illegible] that you will allow me to pursue my ex[illegible] tion of the body." (A buz of approbat[illegible] round the room.)

The Coroner.—Then we must adjou[illegible] as I understand the young lady has be[illegible] in Moorfields.

After a lengthened conversation [illegible] est; it was arranged that the body s[illegible] g ain examined by Dr. Thomson, assi[illegible] other medical gentl emen, and that the [illegible] should be adjourned till Wednesday next[illegible]

Adjourned accordingly.

Mr Long was in the neighbourhood of t[illegible] house during the investigation, but he did n[illegible] enter the inquest room.—*Evening Mail, Augu*[illegible] 24.

THE BATTLE GROUND.

By J. Memes, L. L. D. Author of the "life o[illegible] *Canova," &c.*

Rimaner dopo vita pien di faville.

A solitary ramble along the left bank of t[illegible] Danube, for I had escaped from Vienna and [illegible] inflictions of regular sight-seeing for one da[illegible] enjoyment of nature—terminated in a sp[illegible] which arrested thought with a power still we[illegible] remembered. Yet scarcely could the impres[illegible] siveness be assigned to any definite or striking characteristics of locality. A village church, [illegible] the principal object, with steep roof and square belfry, supporting its extinguisher shaped spire of shining tiles, no wise superior to the similar buildings of German hamlets, was surrounded by an humble cemetery alike unpretending. But something in the aspect of the place spoke to the heart and engaged attention. The more observation was indulged, a greater intensi[illegible] or perhaps individuality of sentiment, awakened. How have these walls been liter[illegible] ploughed by the deadly though not recent sho[illegible] musketry; and these once magnificent tre[illegible] [illegible]ly survivors of themselves as of co[illegible] [illegible]ss smitten their giant limbs [illegible] [illegible]nd more than all, the[illegible] [illegible]posing gre[illegible] [illegible]w are [illegible] for th[illegible]

erests of this world—not even the rude f wood, (rarely, in Austria, omitted over wliest grave) on which might be read the s of some loved name, traced with bare gence by the unpractised hand, Nature's had here strewn, it might be, over decay, the sble and affecting ornament pring flowers that gemmed the undula- ard.

nsequent search conducted to the extre se upon the river, of the largest mys- evation. At this point a late inunda- burst the cement that shrouded from formless nothings that had once been The portion thus singularly, and but a ours before, uncovered, showed the entire d to be one vast sepulchre, whose dread nts, by their confusion, too plainly evi- d the unpeaceful departure and the reck- ntombment. The scenery of no mean , of no trivial contest, was now obviously nd me; but multitudinous and unaccorded h seemed here involved in double mystery. suming enquiry, I found the door of the only slightly secured, thus reaching, with difficulty, by a half ruinous stair, an exte- partizan. This station, though not eleva- above forty feet, commanded a prospect passing grandeur, which would have pre- d even to less excited imaginings, no unfit- theatre for some night act in the drama of ts. Here too knowledge, far from discre- g, was to give fixedness and variety to the trayings of fancy. On the parapet had once a sun-dial; the gnoman broken away, the lines defaced, seemed, likethe awful secrets ath, to have no more doings with time; but still remained legibly inscribed, as the of the place- "Wagram!"

the communication of this brief legend required no addition. The landscape now extended before and around me, and calm, and beautiful, had been the echoing battle field, whereon two hun- ousand human beings had toiled in mor- ict. Here the Austrian had bled with- and sound of home's endearments, and side,—his foe, afar from all "the clos- requires;" yet did not home in sunny mingle sweetly even in his latest blood visions! It is when on some battle e thus view each nameless wreck apart d each single bosom, in itself a world of little sanctuary of loves and charities, d as if not an holy thing—as if not the f created things—that our souls sicken ade of warfare. It is then we execrate wn as formerly we may have contemned ur quality that constitutes the military Father of Mercies! how have the off-spring become—how do they conti- e veriest dupes and slaves of names and s the most abhorrent to all that is truly in their nature and best ends of being! fain would whisper this may not always anwhile yield we somewhat to the de- d do you, reader, placing yourself be- in the narrow balcony of the church ook forth upon the scene while we e associations of its history. Turn ention eastwards to these low verdant ating from thence about cannon shot stream where the Danube expands to e them in a wider reach. These, for weeks, formed the position of the French whence it marched on the morning of 6th, 1809, "the day of Wagram." That just seen above the coppice of the right opposite is Ebersdorff, the stations of oust and the reserve. These dark mas- to the rear of the extreme right are the wers of Vienna, which, then in possession of a h garrison, extended their line of commu- n seven miles. The main force, how- commanded by Napoleon in person, lay Lobau, the largest of the islands, three, or perhaps four miles in circuit, and joined to the left bank by an isthmus seemingly artificial, where these grassy inequalities still mark the strong entrenchments opposed to hostile attack on that si e, while on the other, friendly inter- course was secured by a bridge of boats. Here a species of military colony was established, and not uninteresting relics of the habits and tastes of the French soldiery may yet be discovered in the ruins of regular streets and squares of turf habitations, intermingled with parterres, mi- niature gardens, and promenades. On this hand a battery, on that a theatre—hear a chams de Mars, there a circus rises. Beyond this once-crowded spot, where men, cut off by situation and hostility from all the world, and f all aid save their swords, could be thus ss and gay, the noblest of European winds his majestic course through a cham- of luxuriant fertility, bounded only by the on where the blue waters gleam along the e plains of distant Hungary.

he Austrian force, under the Archduke rles confined wholly to the left bank of the ube, occupied a strong position in front of these two villages, about three miles to the westward, or up to the river, whence they are about half a mile distant. From our present station their white walls glisten cheerfully amid the fresh green of the cultivation which surround them, but their magnitude and appearance may seem to contrast strangely with the importance attached in history to the name of Asperne and Esseling. The immediate field of battle, how- ever, was upon the plain or rather two plains, above and below Wagram; interjacent between the Danube and these irregular heights, which, on the point where the church stands, a kind of isthmus whither the river afterwards recedes to a distance in the shape of a double crescent. East- ward, below Wagram these elevations gradual- y subside into the general level; but to the st, and above Asperne, they rise into gran- deur, presenting a magnificent amphitheatre of hanging forest, broken cliff, and castled steep, with woodland and cultivated valley between, while far beyond tower the mountains of the Moravian chain, behind whose rampart the discomfited Austrian first sought refuge.

It falls not in with our purpose to describe the battle. Both from its situation and the circumstances of attack, Wagram formed the principal object of contest, as being in reality the key of the position. During the early portion of the day the Austrians remained in possession, and the French were confined to the lower semicircle of a plain opposite Loban, whence they had deployed; but after various captures and re-occupations, the latter became the final masters of this important point, whence they could not be driven, the former retreating nearer their first ground in the upper plain. And from the rude balcony of Wagram tower, from the very spot where the broken sun-dial lately stood, did Napoleon Bonaparte behold the closing hours of that conflict, whose issues affected the most distant thrones of Europe. Thus, reader, the place on which we had stationed you, was, in common parlance, one of no ordinary interest. The moral grandeur of endurance, too, and of persevering endeavour under dubious or even adverse circumstances, which latterly are by no means conspicuous qualities in Napoleon's character, were here eminently displayed. During the early part of the day, more than once, by his own personal exertion, exposing himself to every danger, had he re-established his broken and retreating legions, after all efforts and a partial success, he beheld the fortunes of that field on which so much depended—often more than doubtful—yet even then, from this post where we have stood, he gazed upon its varying array, and wielded its movements, with firm eye and unblanched cheek. Nor (we report the evidence of a witness, though no friend, of one, in fact who was cut down and made captive in a dash upon that very station); nor did one changing expression for a moment disturb the marble composure of his fine and statue-like countenance, or turn aside his intense concentration of thought fixed on one great crisis, yet alive to minor incidents, till perceiving the Austrian centre to be injudiciously and irretrievably extended, he exclaimed, in tones as if a spell had been broken, "We have gained!" Then rushing down the narrow stair, flinging himself into the nearest saddle; several of his favourite chargers having been in readiness for hours in the church below, he poured the shock of his columns upon the weakness of his adversary, and verified his own prediction.—*Edin. Lit. Jour.*

SCIENTIFIC NOTICES.

APPARATUS FOR SHARPENING CUTTING INSTRUMENTS.—The late ingenius Mr. Packwood, of puffiing notoriety advertised a strop and razor which possessed the marvellous property of enabling any equestrian to shave himself while the horse was in full gallop. The improved apparatus we are now about to describe, sold by Mr. Chubb has far humbler pretensions, but really forms a marvellously useful addition to the comforts of a traveller. It consists of a hone set in a frame, and furnished with a guide to preserve the instrument to be sharpened in a position exactly parallel with the rubbing surface. This is effected by the end of two screws, which elevate and depress the guide so as to adopt it to any required width of blade. An elastic strop attached to the same frame is provided with an adjustment, so as to increase or diminish the tension of the leather.

D'ARCY'S PATENT STEAM ENGINE.—The only essential improvement in this steam engine consists in an arrangement by which the beam, side rods, and parallel motion are dispensed with. The patentee attaches the piston rod by a moveable joint, or ball and socket, to the piston, and the upper part is connected with a crank, which conveys motion as required to other machinery. The piston rod, in its passage upwards, passes through a jointed stuffing box, which slides horizontally along the top of the cylinder, in reverse directions; alternately according to the strokes of the piston; by this means the piston rod will oscillate, and produce rotatory motion, without the assistance of the usual apparatus employed for that purpose.

BERLIN IRON.—The beautiful iron jewellery which was formerly imported from Prussia is now manufactured in the most elegant forms for bracelets and watchchains, both at Birmingham and Sheffield; indeed, such is the excellence and cleanness of this species of jewellery, that some has been sent from this country to France.

APPARENT VITALITY IN MINERALS.—Our readers will recollect that we took occasion to call their attention to Mr. Brown's strange attempt to animalize various solid bodies; and the disciples of his theory have since gone so far as to say that, with the aid of a powerful microscope, motion [redacted] seen in particles of solid granite.

gave rise to our remarks, we [redacted] ing interesting observations in the last numb[redacted] of *Jameson's Edinburgh Journal*:—"This motion certainly bears some resemblance to that which we observe in infusory animals, but the latter show more of voluntary motion. The idea of vitality is entirely out of the question. On the contrary, we are disposed to view the motions as of a mechanical nature, caused by the unequal temperature of the strongly illuminated water, its evaporation, currents of air, &c." Now this is a very philosophical way of accounting for the apparently wonderful phenomenon, as the heat must be most intense in the centre of the drop, and as such there will be a tendency to recede from that point, while a new series of particles rush up to supply their place, thus causing a continuous motion.

RECOLLECTIONS OF CERTAIN ACTORS CONTIUED.—FROGERE AND THE EMPEROR PAUL.

"Rit bien qui rit le dernier."—*French Proverb.*
"Thou'rt marvellous merry, and thy wit is keen,
But better hadst thou pluck the Turk by the beard
Than shoot thy bolts at me. Bethink thee on't—
Old Play.

FROGERE had been a comic actor, of no very great celebrity, in Paris. He went to Russia, where he became the favourite, and the intimate associate of the Emperor Paul. It was upon this accouut only he was remarkable. I knew him but slightly; nor should I mention him but for the very odd way in which our acquaintance began, and for the purpose of repeating an anecdote he related to me, highly characteristic of the Imperial play-mate. I was one day dining at the *Cafe Anglais* with Monsieur T——, "That little man comi[redacted] towards us," said my companion, "is Frogére." It is necessary I should premise that I had frequently been mistaken for an actor at the *Odeon* of the name of David. Frogére took his seat at our table, spoke to Monsieur T——, and patting me familiarly on the head, asked me what the deuce ailed me that I acted so seldom. Guessing the cau[redacted] of his error, I mumbled a reply, and allowed him to ask me two or three questions, respecting proceedings at the theatre before I undeceived him. It was the most extraordinary resemblance he had ever met with, &c. &c.; and having exhausted his expressions of wonderment, away he went. Walking along the Boulevard Montmartre, a few days after this, I saw Frogere skipping across the road towards me, gesticulating, and evidently charged with something marvellous to communicate. "My dear!" exclaimed he, "I'll tell you someting will make you die of laughing, Three or four days ago I went unto the *Cafe Anglais* and there was T——to dinner with an Englishman. Well. will you believe it? I talked to the Englishman for five good minutes, thinking all the while I was talking to you."—"Well, Monsieur Frogere, and are you quite sure you are right this time?" He stood aghast. "My dear Sir," said he, "do me the kindness to answer me one question: had I the honour of bowing to you, in the Palais R[redacted], about half an hour ago?" I assured him I had not been there all that day. "Why then, this is the Devil's own mystification! What will my poor friend Davide think of me? It must have been him, then I met there; and (instead of approaching him familiarly, as usual,) mistaking him for you I passed him with a bow of formal civility!"

Modern Refinement has abolished the office of King's Jester, or Court Fool; but although there is no longer any acknowleged stipendiary dignified with that title, yet, in more European Cours than one, the duties of the office are sedulously performed by some 'loyal volunteer, bearing the honorary distinction of *Butt*. In point of respectability, however, the professors of the olden time had the advantage, inasmuch as there are upon record several hard hits given by the Fools to the wise men, or Kings? whereas in the case of the modern amateur the give-and-take is not fairly divided—the *give* being all on the side of the master and the *take* on that of the man. The companion of a crowned head stands in a similiar predicament with the lap-dog in the lion's den, or rather in that of Ali Pacha's pet lion with Ali himself; the ferocious and tyrannical Ali would take whatever liberties he pleased with the lion but he never would permit the lion to use the slightest freedom with him; he invariably resented any attempt to abuse, by too great familiarity, his condescension; and, upon such occasions, would presently teach his shaggy associate to remember that though tolerated for his master's amusement, he was but a lion after all. Upon re-considering the point, I doubt the aptness of this second illustration; European monarchs are not Ali Pachas, not are their butts lions. Frogere, however, as I have been assured upon other authority besides his own, was not the mere butt of his Imperial patron, but really was upon terms of more equal familiarity with him than it might be supposed a man in his station would have been admitted to.

Yet easy and pleasant as was the friendship which for so long a time subsisted between these two eminent personages, it did once happen that the player was provided with leisure and opportunity for considering the important question, Whether it be altogether prudent or safe to make very free indeed with an Emperor of all the Russias? At Supper, one Evening, at the Emperor's table some one present took occasion to pay the illustrious host a compliment at the expense of Peter the Great. The Emperor turning to Frogere said, "This is really robbing Peter to pay Paul: 'tis hardly fair, is it Frogere?"—"Quite the reverse, Sire," replied the actor; "for the reputation your Majesty will leave behind [redacted] will hardly temnt any one to rob Paul in re- [redacted] was almost as good how[redacted] wish to say, it somehow [redacted] did not appear to be in the [redacted] and as his Majesty did not condescend to honour it with his imperial laugh, no one else could presume to notice it by such a symptom of approbation. In fact, the joke, with all its merit was a total failure; at which nobody was so much astonished as the perpetrator of it himself. After a short time the Emperor withdrew, and the company separated. Frogere retired to his own apartment. He was any thing but happy in his mind. His jest had fallen flat; and such a mishap to a professed joker is as serious a calamity as the failure of a commercial speculation to a merchant. But to what strange cause could he attribute its ill success? The joke was a good joke, there was no denying it; and, were it otherwise, the Emperor was not so squeamish a critic but that he had laughed heartily at many a worse. He thought, and thought—and thought again; but since his cogitations availed him nothing (he being still unable, with all his sagacity, to discover what could have occasioned his failure,) he got into bed, and like a wise man as he was, fell fast asleep.

It was the middle of a Russian winter. In the dead of the night Frogére was aroused by a loud knocking at his chamber-door. He arose and opened it, and, greatly to his astonishment, an officer, accompanied by four soldiers armed to the very teeth, entered the room. Frogére, having no reason to expect such a visit, naturally concluded that the officer (an old acquaintance of his, who had had the honour of being of the Emperor's party on the previous evening) had mistaken his room for that of some other person. Alas! he was speedily convinced there was no mistake, but that the untimely and alarming visit was indeed to him: the officer exhibited the Emperor's warrant for his arrest, and immediate banishment to Siberia!! The effect produced on him by this terrible announcement may—to use a phrase less remarkable for its novelty than for its convenience upon occasions of this nature—"may be more easily conceived than described." The idea of a trip to Siberia has shaken firmer nerves than those of poor Frogére. He wept—he screamed—he knelt—he tore his hair. What crime had he committed to draw down upon him so heavy a punishment? Could he not obain a short delay? Of a day—a few hours only—merely, then, till he could see the Emperor that he might throw himself at his feet? His supplications were in vain: the Emperor's commands were precise and peremptory; and if ever there was an obsolute monarch who allowed his mandate to be trifled with, certainly it was not the Emperor Paul. All that the unfortunate man could obtain from the officer, who was his friend, was just sufficient delay to enable him to throw a small quantity of clothes and linen into a trunk; and having done this, he was led forth. A carriage, guarded by a sufficiently strong body of cavalry, was in waiting, and, more dead than alive, he was lifted into it: a soldier, armed with a brace of pistols, and a sabre drawn, taking his seat on each side of him. The officer having seen that the windows of the carriage were carefully closed, so as to prevent the prisoner's communcating with any one from without, headed the cavalcade, gave the word, and they started, at a brisk trot, on their formidable journey. How long they had travelled till they made their first halt he knew not, for he was in total darkness, and his guards were dumb to all his enquiries: they were strictly forbidden to speak to the prisoner, and few Russian soldiers are so much in love with the knout as to disobey orders: but reckoning time by his sighs, and groans, and lamentations, it seemed to him an eternity. At length the carriage-door was opened. It was broad day; but he was not long premitted to enjoy the blessed light of the sun, for he was instantly blind-folded, and in that state led into a miserable hovel. Here the bandage was removed from his eyes, and he found himself in a small room, the windows of which being closed, was dimly lighted by a solitary candle. Some coarse food was placed on a rough wooden table, and signs were made to him that he should eat. But a few hours ago he was revelling amidst the splendour and enjoying the luxuries of a palace, princes the partakers of his pleasures, a mighty potentate his boon companion. Now—disgraced; a banished and forlorn man; a wretched [redacted]shed for his resting-place; his fare so little tempting he would not yesterday have offered it to a starving mendicant; surrounded by faces which, for the sympathy he would have implored, struck hopelessness down into the very bottom of his heart as he did but look upon them: a traveller on a dreary, dreary journey, which, when ended, no tonge should say him 'welcome;' nor should his soul rejoice as he should utter 'here will be my dwelling!' Siberia! In that one word seemed to him to be concentrated all of human suffering; and as he wildly paced the mud floor of the comfortless apartment, no sound escaped his lips, save only Siberia—Siberia!

That extremes meet is somewhat a trite observation. A trifling incident converted the agony of despair—and such was poor Frogère's—into a paroxysm of joy. The officer who commanded the escort entered the hovel, attended by an estafette. Frogére had not seen him since he got into the carriage on theprevious night, nor was he aware that he had accompanied him so far on the journey. He was the only person of the whole number the unfortunate man was acquainted with; and the appearance of a familiar face was to him, in his present unhappy situation, a source of happiness unutterable. He was about to rush into the arms of his quondam friend, but a slight movement of the hand, and a look of withering sternness, sufficiently convinced him that such a demonstration of friendship was not very cordially desired by the other party. He prepared to speak, but a finger on the lip constrained him tosilence. The officer went [redacted] and sealed a packet which he h[redacted] and having delivered it to the e[redacted] he enjoined the utmost possible speed[redacted] ed the guard to post themselves ou[redacted] door. Being left alone with his prisone[redacted] having again made a sign of silence, "Froge[redacted] said he, in an under-voice, "Frogére, here we part; the officer who will take charge of you to the next station is in attendance. Tell me—what can I—. And yet I hardly dare; the

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Emperor's commands are not to be disobeyed with impunity; and should it be discovered that I——. No matter; to serve an old friend I will run the hazard of my disobedience—Tell me, then, what can I do for you on my return to Moscow?"

The luckless Frogére burst into tears; and instead of replying directly to the friendly inquiry, he indulged in wild exclamations on the severity of the punishment for a crime, the nature of which he had yet to learn.

His companion looked at him with amazement. "Yet to learn! Are you mad, Frogére? Surely you are; and you must have been (as we all thought you) mad last night, or you never would have ventured that bitter sarcasm,"—and he added, in a still lower voice,—"the more keenly felt as it was not altogether destitute of truth.

"Good Heaven! and is it for a trifle like *that* that I am to be——?"

"This is no time, Frogére, to waste in words: mine is the last friendly face you are likely to see for the rest of your long journey. The Emperor, as you well know, is implacable in his resentments; you cannot hope for pardon; so make up your mind to bear your punishment like a man, and tell me what I can do for you at Moscow."

But the mind of the traveller was too bewildered to think upon any other service which his friend might render him, than the only one which his friend (like many other friends upon trying occasions) declared to be exactly the one *he could not* perform for him, it was to intercede in his behalf with the Emperor. It was imposible:—but for any thing else, he would, "raise Heaven and earth," "go through fire and water," &c. &c. &c. And, truly, there were many other modes of service open, not the least important of which was the disposal of his property—for not one particle of it (save the wearing-apparel already mentioned) had he been allowed to take with him. He had money and some valuable jewels; and provided nothing to his disadvantage should *come out* upon the examination of his papers, it was possible that those might escape confiscation. In that case had he any friends or relations in France to whom he wished they might be transmitted? In the event of a contrary result to the scrutiny, a vast deal of trouble would be saved to him and to his heirs for ever.—No; he could think of nothing, he could think of nobody: his mind was all engrossed by the calamity which had befallen that one hapless member of his family who was at that moment on the high road to Siberia; nor was it capable of entertaining any other idea.

"Then, I must think for you, and I must act for you. Should your property, as I have said, escape confiscation, I will deposit it in safe hands, and on your return you can claim it."

"My return! am I not banished for life? Is there, then, a hope that——?"

"For life!" interrupted the officer; "do you imagine you are banished for life? Ha! ha! ha! No wonder, then, you are so grieved at your departure. No, my dear friend, and happy am I to be the means of pouring consolation into your bosom. Courage, courage, my dear Frogére! thirty years are soon over, and then——."

"Thirty years!!!" groaned the luckless jester—but there was no farther time for conversation. The fresh escort was in readiness, and the eyes of the victim having been bandaged as before, he was replaced in the carriage. This friend at parting kindly pressed his hand and placing therein a small sum of money, whispered, "You will find this more useful on your arrival at the place of your destination than you are now aware of. Courage! Farewell!" The blinds of the carriage were again carefully closed, the word to proceed was given, and away went the cavalcade much faster than was agreeable to at least one of the party.

A Frenchman is proverbially the gayest creature in the universe, and blessed with greater aptitude than the native of any other country to accommodate himself to disagreeable circumstances. His language, too, furnishes him with a set of phrases admirably calculated to assist his philosophy, when assailed by the common misfortunes to which poor humanity is liable. He loses his umbrella or his wife; his dog is stolen, or his mistress is unfaithful, he is caught in an intrigue or a shower of rain, and he is speedily reconciled to the event by an "*allons, puisque*——" or a "*c'est une petite contrariété*," or "*un petit malheur*;" or (if either or all of these should fail) by that last refuge of heroical endurance, the infallible "*ca m'est égal*." But a "Thirty years in Siberia," albeit it makes a promising appearance on paper as a title for a new book, is something more than a *petite contrariété*, and it is not by many means *égal*; so that poor Frogére finding that not one of these modes of consolation applied to his peculiar case, and no other source of comfort occurring to him, he unconditionally surrendered himself to despair. For many hours he rode on in total darkness, and in silence unbroken but by his own unavailing lamentations, for his guards were again debarred of speech either to their prisoner or to each [illegible] they stopped. He underwent [illegible]nies as before, his eyes were [illegible] was led out of the vehicle, and [illegible] was permitted the use of sight, he [illegible]imself in another miserable hut, drearily [illegible]d by the flickering glare of two or three burning twigs of the fir-tree. Here another coarse repast was presented to him; and, when he had partaken of it, the escort was relieved by a party of fresh men, and again was he hurried forward on his journey. But upon this occasion the sound of no friendly voice met his ear—all were silent, all were strangers. As nearly as he could guess, he had travelled three nights and three days, with occasional halts, always attended by similar circumsstances when on the night of the third day, again they halted. His eyes were bound, but instead of being allowed to walk, he was carried in the arms of his guards till he found himself placed on a wooden bench. Here he was left for several minutes, wondering why the bandage was not removed as usual. Presently he heard an indistinct whispering. Footsteps approached him. His hands were suddenly seized, and bound firmly together He tremblingly asked the reason of this proceeding. No answer was returned. Rapidly, but silently, the upper part of his dress was loosened and his neck laid bare. His heart sank within him. He began to doubt whether it was intended he should end his mortal journey by taking so cold a place as Siberia in the way. A word of command was given, and he heard the clank of musquetry. The word was given to march! He was carried forward in the arms of four men, and as they proceeded he heard the regular tramp of many footsteps, before him and behind.—"Halt?—He was placed on a seat—his hands were bound—the bandage was removed from his eyes—and he found himself——at the very same place of the very same table in the same apartment where he had cut his unlucky joke, the same persons being present, with the Emperor at their head. His wild look of terror, astonishment and doubt, was greeted with a loud shout of laughter—and Frogere fainted. This had been a sort of Tony Lumpkin's journey, for he had merely been driven backwards and forwards the distance of about half a dozen miles on the same road, and though computed by the standard of his own melancholy sensations, the time had appeared much longer, he had, in fact, been absent for but little more than four-and-twenty hours——the Emperor, in disguise, being present at each of the stoppages. Though this was but a *trick* the anguish and the suffering of the object of it were *real*, and the consequence was a severe illness, from which it was long before poor Frogere recovered. It was upon the whole, a piece of pleasantry which, however humorous it may be thought in conception, few would have had the heartlessness to execute but an Emperor Paul.

Some time after this the player was supping with the merry monarch, whilst at the same hour, a trick was preparing of which Paul himself was to be the *butt*. Not long had they seperated when the palace was alarmed. Frogere with several others, rushed to the Emperor's apartments, and there lay the imperial joker——a murdered corse?

STEAM COACH.

On Wednesday morning, at half past seven o'clock, Messrs. Doyle and Summers, the engineers, started a new invented steam carriage from their manufactory in Cannon row, White chapel, with the intention of proceeding to Southampton. The bodyof the vehicle is similar to that of a phaeton, and contanued seven persons in the body, and two in the dicky, by which the carriage is steered. They proceeded along the City and Newroads, into the Edgeware-road, at the tremendous rate of between *fifteen and sixteen miles an hour*, when, in turning the corner of the Edgeware road into the Uxbridge road, where the road is extremely rough, the carriage rolled from side to side, from the velocity with which it was propelled so that every person expected to be instantly dashed to the ground. The vehicle proceeded about there hundred yards along the Uxbridge road, as far as Hyde Park terrace, when it was discovered that the water was running out of the boiler and cistern: a fresh supply of water was procured from the gentlemen's houses on the Terrace, but no sooner was the cistern filled, than it was empty again. An inspection into the machinery immediately took place, when it was discovered that one of the large pipes had burst. They immediately set to work repairing it, and after an hour and twenty minutes' delay, they had so far repaired the damage, as to proceed on their journey at half past nine o'clock, to Southampton, the pipes leaking considerably. We are happy to state that no person received any injury, although it was a miracle that a serious accident did not occur to the persons on the carriage in turning into the Uxbridge-road. At starting Messrs, Dovle and Summers calculated on travelling at the rate of fourteen miles per hour, including stoppages. From the delay on the road, a number of stage coachmen and other persons stopped to look at the vehicle, and those belonging to the whip were not a little amused at the delay occasioned by the accident.

After the above accident had been partly repaired, and a sufficient supply of water being obtained, the vehicle was again set in motion, and they proceeded down Bays-water hill with tremendous velocity, and th[illegible] steering kept the cen[illegible] well, until in end[illegible] Bays-water tu[illegible] was not quite clear [illegible] the wheels came with tremendous violence in contact with the large iron hinges of the gate; and such was the force, that it carried the gate from off them nearly 30 feet. From the violent collision, the whole of the machinery became deranged; and after another considerable delay in repairing damages, they again proceeded on their journey to Southampton, but the injury the works had received were so great, that when they reached Turnham-green it was discovered to be impossible to proceed any further, and in the evening the vehicle was removed to London to be repaieed.

Thursday morning, between five and six o'clock, an elopement took place within the vicinity of Kensington. The attention of several workmen, who were proceeding to their work, was drawn by the appearance of an elegant new chariot, with four post horses, and postilion, in new white hats, waiting at the back of Holland-house in the road leading from Kensington to Notting-hill. At a short distance from the chariot was a young gentleman, wrapped up in a large military cloak, walking slowly backwards and forwards. At ten minutes to six o'clock, an elegant young lady, apparently between 17 and 18 years of age, dressed in a riding habit, with a large white veil thrown back over her bonnet, accompanied by a female, with a parcel under her arm (apparently a domestic), made her appearance from the Kensington end of the road. In an instant the postilions were mounted, and the charlot turned to meet the fair fugitives. Scarcely a syllable was spoken, the carriage door was opened, the parties entered, and the lover drove off with his prize into the Uxbridge road at a full gallop.—*Bell's Mess. Aug.* 14.

DOLBY'S COOKERY.*

The merit of this work consists principally in its arrangement. The idea of ordering the receipts in an alphabetical form is good. First of all, the direction for cooking were printed with scarcely any other than the haphazard disorder of an old housekeeper's sugar paper rough calf covered memorandum book. The "March of Intellect" in the kitchen then gave birth to clasification, and further to copious indexes. Such do Mrs. Rundell and Mrs Dalgairns, the modern Delphic sybils posess. So also Dr. Kitchiner, the martyr to culinary experiments, since he ruined his peptic organs by experimenting on the respective digestibility of beef, veal, and mutton. But we have observed that ladies are impatient of index, and maladroit in their use. Boys thumb the dictionary at school so eternally, that in future life it costs little to them to hunt from page to page; but the taper-fingered dame turns the page with less familiarity. The Dictionary is consequently a happy idea for their use, and a proof that the schoolmaster is in the kitchen as well as in the parlour. The practice of cookery, as here laid down, is that of the *Cuisine Bourgeoise*, and appears very well adapted to homely purposes. Were we inclined to be critical, and to condescend to particulars, as Mrs. DODS says, we should object to Mr. DOLBY'S putting eggs in suet dumplings; but this is in truth not a damning fault; and we are not so intolerant as to roast the book at his own fire for an offence which, after all, does not in the least concern the genteel, for who eats dumplings at all, much less suet dumplings?—the very name of *dumpling* is banished from good society. Poor miserable slaves that we are of words and forms! The work is well printed, well written, and altogether well got up. We recommend it.—*Atlas, Augt.* 1.

MICCELLANEA.

MRS. FITZHERBERT.—This lady, who once exercised such an important influence on the fortunes of the Prince of Wales, afterwards George [the Fourth, was so deeply affected when informed of his late Majesty's death, that she has ever since been confined to her chamber, very seriously ill; and, from her advanced age, and consequent infirmities, her recovery is considered doubtful. Her maiden name was Smyth, her father a Roman Catholic gentleman of an ancient and respectable family; and previously to her connexion with the Prince, she had been twice married; on the first occasion, when only 15 years of age, to Mr. Weld, the proprietor of Lulworth Castle, who was desirous of an heir to his extensive estates. In this, however, he was disappointed; for he died without issue in less than a year after marriage, and his estates passed to the possession of his brother Thomas, father of Dr. Weld, whom the Pope has lately invested with the dignity of Cardinal. The lady was again married before she had completed her twentieth year, to Mr. Fizherbert; but in little more than three years she was again a widow, and remained single until the period when the heir-apparent to the crown saw, and was fascinated by her charms, then ripened into maturity. Her virtue, however, was proof against the temptation of becoming the mere mistress of a Prince, and they were privately married, according to the forms both of the Protestant and Catholic churches. The Catholic priest who united them consulted his safety by quitting England immediately afterwards, and he was well provided for in another [illegible]duced by prudential [illegible]s took place; but [illegible]eems, notwithstanding, to have been a strong mutual attachment; and after the Prince's unhappy marriage with, and separation from the Princess Caroline of Brunswick, the connexion was renewed. The lady has for many years lived in comparative retirement; she had an allowance of 6,000l. a year from the King, the continuance of which has been secured to her upon his Majesty's death. She has been on terms of intimacy with most of the other members of the Royal family, both male and female, and has received from them visits of condolence since the death of their Royal brother.—*News.*

* Dolby's Cook's Dictionary. London 1830.

THE QUEEN AND THE LADY.—"A [illegible]spectable female, *whose life appeared in [illegible]minent danger*, fled for protection to [illegible] Queen's carriage, in the greatest state of ap[illegible]hension and terror, and was astonished to [illegible] herself held by the arm by the Queen, [illegible]led her into a place of safety, and did not [illegible] with he until the King, who had observe[illegible] circumstance, directed Colonel Fitzclare[illegible] take care of her, and *commanded the C[illegible] by no means to injure the people*, a[illegible] particular to take care of females. We [illegible] let this *amiable instance of her M[illegible] goodness* pass unobserved amidst the j[illegible] pularity and *bonhomie* of his Majesty [illegible] *Morning Herald.* [The inference, we supp[illegible] from this anecdote is, that Kings and Qu[illegible] are so strongly constituted beings, that [illegible] thing like an approach to con[illegible] humanity in their conduct must be viewed [illegible] only a little short of miraculous. Suppose [illegible] the Queen had pushed the lady back into [illegible] minent danger, and that the King had told [illegible] Guards to injure the people, what would [illegible] been the proper name for their cond[illegible] And is the mere opposite of what is detest[illegible] so rare, that it must be restored as [illegible]ful occurrence? What do the penny-a line p[illegible] gyists of sovereignty think the Queen is [illegible] of?]

THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—Her [illegible] Highness, accompanied by the Princess Vict[illegible] paid a visit on Wednesday last week to [illegible] busy town of Birmingham. The party [illegible] received at the Royal Hotel by a deputa[illegible] of the inhabitants, appointed by a me[illegible] held for the purpose, and headed by the [illegible] Bailiff; thousands of the people had assem[illegible] round the entrance of the hotel, for the pur[illegible] of doing honour to the visitors; and a nu[illegible] of ladies and gentleman were ranged on [illegible] side of the passage of the inn through [illegible] the Duchess and her suite had to pas[illegible] apartments prepared for them. Next m[illegible] the Duchess, accompanied by the dep[illegible] visited the Union rolling mill; they [illegible] spected Hammond and Sons' button-manu[illegible] the japanning establishment of Messrs [illegible] nings and Bettridge, and the splendid [illegible] rooms of Mr. Thompson. After inspecti[illegible] various processes at this establishm[illegible] silken cord by which the balancier [illegible] medal department was tied, was put [illegible] Duchess's hand, and on pulling w[illegible] handsome silver medal engraved for [illegible] casion of the visit was struck. It bore [illegible] obverse the head of the King, and [illegible] reverse the words "Commemorative [illegible] visit of their Royal Highnesses the [illegible] of Kent and Princess Victoria to the [illegible] tories at Birmingham; Aug. 5, 1830" [illegible] cord was then placed in the hands of the [illegible] and another medal with the same rev[illegible] a head of the Queen was produced. Th[illegible] were presented to their Highnesses, a[illegible] graciously accepted. The Royal party af[illegible] visited the glass manufactory of [illegible] Bacchus, and the nail manufactory o[illegible] Hancorne and Co. On Friday they [illegible] Society of Arts, where the Duchess a[illegible] enrolled their names as Lady Pat[illegible] the society: they went afterward[illegible] news room and to the show-rooms of [illegible] Rollason and Son: their Highnesses then[illegible] expressing themselves highly gratified b[illegible] visit and reception at Birmingham, [illegible] leave, in order to visit the Soho w[illegible] Handsworth. *Spectator, August 11th.*

THUNDER A HELP TO DEVOTION.—[illegible] Sunday afternoon (the 4th inst.) Mr. Wind[illegible] minister of the Independent Chapel at E[illegible] worth Moor, near Bolton, was preaching [illegible] xli. and 10th verse, "Fear not, for I a[illegible] thee". He commented on the fear of d[illegible] which solemn subject had been suggested by [illegible] awfulness of the storm which then hung ove[illegible] the place. The preacher was supposing th[illegible] possibility that in this storm some one or mo[illegible] present might be struck dead. The words ha[illegible] just escaped his lips, when the iron-work of th[illegible] bell attracted the electric fluid, part of which [illegible] came down the chain. The other part ran [illegible] along the roof outside, drove the ringing-stones [illegible] completely from their places, and came down a [illegible] stove-pipe which runs up in the centre of th[illegible] chapel. Half way down the pipe, where the[illegible] are three irons which come from the beams [illegible] the gallery to support the pipe, it explode[illegible] with a most dreadful crash, distributing spark[illegible] of fire, and running along the iron into the [illegible] beams of the gallery, through the wood again[illegible] to the pillars which support the gallery, m[illegible] its way down into the floor. For a mome[illegible] congregation sat as though it was a summ[illegible] meet their final doom; then terrible s[illegible] burst forth, and they all at once rose to g[illegible] expecting the whole roof to come down [illegible] them. Some climbed to get out at the win[illegible] some crept under their seats, others scram[illegible] heap upon heap, old and young, not knowing [illegible] they were doing or where they were going. Won[illegible]derful to say the only damage done was th[illegible] scorching the arms and faces of some of th[illegible] females. Mr. Winder, who saw at once the [illegible] nature of the accident, assured the congregation [illegible] that the danger was over, and at length suc[illegible]ceeded in restoring some degree of composure; and "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," was sung, as it may be supposed, with much devotional fervour, and afterwards they prayed indeed.—*Manchester Times.*

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